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APRIL, 1941

Sir Frederick Banting.....C. H. Best
A Social Dynamic for Canada?.....Philip Child
The Achievement of Bergson.....Charles W. Hendel

Letters in Canada: 1940.....Edited by A. S. P. Woodhouse
Poetry.....E. K. Brown
Fiction.....J. R. MacGillivray
Drama.....W. S. Milne
French-Canadian Letters.....Felix Walter
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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

C. H. Best, F.R.S., Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology in the University, was Sir Frederick Banting's close associate in the discovery of insulin and has been appointed his successor in the Chair of Medical Research.

Philip Child, the distinguished Canadian novelist and essayist, is devoting much of his time to a study of Canada and the War.

Charles W. Hendel, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Yale University, studied with Henri Bergson. His works include *J.-J. Rousseau, Moralist* (1934) and *Citizen of Geneva* (1937).

Watson Kirkconnell, one of the most versatile of Canadian writers, has recently resigned the chair of Latin in United College, Winnipeg, to accept the headship of the Department of English in McMaster University.

J. R. MacGillivray, a graduate of the University and of Harvard, is Assistant Professor of English in University College—and our valued surveyor of Canadian fiction.

W. S. Milne, of Toronto, is the author of dramatic criticism and a number of plays.

Felix Walter, Professor of French in Trinity College, translated *30 Arpents*, by "Ringuet," for which the Governor-General's prize for fiction in 1940 was awarded.

Other contributors to this issue are members of the Editorial Board.

SIR FREDERICK BANTING*

C. H. Best

SIR FREDERICK BANTING died in Newfoundland on February 21, as the result of a flying accident. He was on his way to England in the service of the Canadian government. Canada has lost a great citizen, the University and the medical profession one of their most distinguished scientists, and humanity a practical benefactor without equal in this generation.

Frederick Grant Banting was born in Alliston, Ontario, on November 14, 1891, the son of William Thompson Banting and Margaret Grant Banting. After receiving his preliminary education at the Alliston Public and High Schools, he entered the Medical course of the University of Toronto in 1912. In 1915 he enlisted as a private but was ordered back to finish his university training. Graduating in 1916, he at once joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was wounded at Cambrai in September, 1918, and was awarded the Military Cross for valorous conduct during the Cambrai engagement.

The years intervening between his military experiences and the commencement of his great work were spent as resident surgeon in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, and in general practice in London, Ontario, where he was also attached as research assistant to the Department of Physiology in the University of Western Ontario.

In his Cameron Lecture in 1927 Banting described in detail the start of the investigations which led to the discovery of the internal secretion of the pancreas. The idea which was to change the course of his life came to his mind while he was preparing a lecture on diabetes. He was determined that it should be given a trial. The research workers in London had no experience in investigations on carbohydrate metabolism, and he was advised to seek help from

*Sir Frederick Banting, K.B.E., M.C., M.D., LL.D. Qu., West., D.Sc. Tor., Yale, N.Y., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.S.C., F.R.C.S.(C.), Professor of Medical Research, in the University, and Major (C.A.M.C).

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the Editor of the *Journal of the Canadian Medical Association* in allowing me to use here some of the material presented in an article undertaken for the *Journal*.

Professor J. J. R. Macleod, who was a world-famous authority in this field. Professor Macleod pointed out the difficulties of the research which Banting was eager to undertake but promised to make certain facilities and apparatus available. At that time I was a part-time demonstrator in the Department of Physiology, and first learned about the research which was contemplated when Professor Macleod requested me to collaborate with Banting. We began work on May 16, 1921. The memory of the intimate association with Banting during that spring, summer, and autumn, when it became clear that an active diabetic principle could be prepared from degenerated or from normal pancreas, will always be cherished. The intense excitement and pleasure with which we watched the depth of colour in the sugar reagent fade as the blood sugars of the diabetic animals became reduced under the action of insulin is difficult to describe. At the beginning of the investigations the surgical aspects of the problem were entirely in Banting's hands while more chemical procedures fell to my lot. Later he taught me the essentials of surgical technique, and he acquired considerable skill in the estimations of sugar and of the other constituents in which we were interested. The animals were nursed as carefully as the somewhat limited facilities permitted, and each one was indelibly printed in our memories by virtue of some specific point which the observations on it established. We were soon completely convinced that success had been achieved and looked forward with eager anticipation to the application of our findings to the human diabetic. In those days most of our time was spent in the laboratory, where we frequently slept and prepared our meals.

It was apparent that the pancreatic extracts which we made, first from degenerated pancreas, then from foetal pancreas, and finally by alcoholic extraction from normal beef pancreas, which was available in almost unlimited quantities, contained the long-sought-after antidiabetic substance. The administration of this to the completely diabetic animals alleviated all the signs and symptoms of diabetes.

When Professor Macleod returned to his laboratory in the autumn of 1921 the work was continued under his general direction. Banting was given an appointment as lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology under Professor V. E. Henderson. During the following year, when he became interested in the clinical appli-

cation of insulin, he was appointed senior demonstrator in the Department of Medicine under Professor Duncan Graham, a position which he held until 1923, when the Banting-Best Department of Medical Research was created and he was installed as Director. The chair was supported in part by an annual grant voted by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. In the same year the Parliament of Canada provided Banting with a life annuity.

In the years following the discovery of insulin the whole scientific world joined to honour Banting with a galaxy of awards and medals. It will always be a source of gratification to his colleagues in the University of Toronto that they were among the first to recognize the greatness of the man. In 1922 he received the Starr Gold Medal for his M.D. thesis on insulin, and the George Armstrong Peters Prize for his important contributions to surgical science. In 1923 he received the Reeve Prize, which is awarded for a published report of the best scientific research accomplished in any department of the Faculty of Medicine by a junior member of the staff, and in the same year the Charles Mickle Fellowship, which is awarded to that member of the medical profession (anywhere) who is considered by the Council of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto to have done most during the preceding ten years to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in medical art or science.

The Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Drs Banting and Macleod in 1923. Banting immediately divided his share equally with the author, and Professor Macleod with Dr J. B. Collip, who joined our group in the autumn of 1921 and who had made several very important contributions within a short period of time.

Banting became an honorary member of most of the outstanding scientific and medical societies of the world. Awards followed each other in rapid succession: the Johns Scott Medal (Philadelphia) in 1923, the Rosenberger Gold Medal (Chicago) in 1924, the Cameron Prize (Edinburgh) in 1927, the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada in 1931, the Apothecaries' Medal (London) in 1934, and the F. N. G. Starr Gold Medal of the Canadian Medical Association in 1936.

In recognition of his great service to science and humanity

Dr Banting was created Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire in June, 1934. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

The exceptional mental equipment with which Banting was endowed enabled him to overcome many obstacles which would have deterred a less forceful personality. His scientific curiosity was never satisfied and his energy, when he was interested in a problem, knew no bounds. His training as a practical surgeon served him well on numerous occasions and he was always interested in the fundamental aspects of the problems which he attacked. His experiences during the Great War as a battalion medical officer made a lasting impression on his mind. He was never too busy to leave the laboratory in order to set a fracture or to perform a surgical operation on one of his army comrades or on some patient who was in need. His predominant thoughts, even in his last hours, would be to do his utmost to relieve the sufferings of others. There are many people in this country and in the United States who will never forget their personal contact with Banting. Many of them came to him suffering from diabetes, but others were impecunious medical students, army comrades, or in some instances people with no previous contact who sought his advice and help because they had heard of his deep interest in human problems.

After the discovery of insulin he made a vigorous and sustained attack on the physiological problems associated with the suprarenal gland. Later he made a significant advance in our knowledge of the etiology of cancer. It will not be possible here to describe all his contributions to medicine. He gathered around him a group of young men whose interest in research he fostered and encouraged. His laboratory made a substantial contribution to the work on silicosis. He provided a sanctuary for scientists who had been driven from their homes. He was interested in and helped every young man who appealed to him for an opportunity to investigate medical problems.

Banting had a very definite philosophy of life which he once expressed in the following words:

> It is not within the power of the properly constructed human mind to be satisfied. Progress would cease if this were the case. The greatest joy in life

is to accomplish. It is the getting, not the having. It is the giving, not the keeping.

I am a firm believer in the theory that you can do or be anything that you wish in this world, within reason, if you are prepared to make the sacrifices, think and work hard enough and long enough.

Although Sir Frederick's great energies were devoted for the most part to scientific research on medical problems, he had many other interests in which he always hoped to indulge more fully after he had retired from active work. A member of the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, he was one of Canada's most accomplished amateur painters. His oils of Quebec scenes, of Arctic life and of the Canadian Rockies form a valuable addition to the available artistic records of these regions. He secured great pleasure and relaxation from short holidays which gave him an opportunity to sketch. Mr A. Y. Jackson has kindly furnished me with a note on Banting the painter as he knew him:

"Banting's interest in art was something much more serious than is generally realized. Through pressure of work and the war he had done little sketching during the last three years of his life. He intended to devote much more time to painting when the war ended. He was not merely the amateur who paints as a hobby. He showed the same enthusiasm for painting as he did for research and much of the same enquiring spirit. When he took his sketch out of the box his invariable question was, 'Now what's wrong with it?' And in the next sketch he would show that all you had told him had been remembered.

"The first time he went with me below Quebec was in March. It was bitterly cold with cutting winds blowing in from the Gulf. For two weeks he plugged away with frozen hands and paint. I remember his comment at the end of it, 'And I thought this was a sissy game.' Generally the weather was glorious and we had long hikes on the roads or cross country on snow shoes. At noon we would make a fire in the woods and make tea in a lard pail. He worked continually in all kinds of weather, sometimes five sketches in a day, always cheerful and ready to go anywhere. He was the happiest soul I have ever been associated with.

"Whether he would have become a great painter no one can say. He loved the country and found sketching very exciting.

With his energy, his active mind, his dislike of anything but honest work, he might have achieved fame in yet another field."

In 1938 Banting's intuition resulted in his approaching the military authorities in Ottawa with plans for the formation of a research organization to study the peculiar problem of aviation medicine. At the outbreak of the present war this work was under way. He was Chairman of the Associate Committee on Medical Research, and of the Sub-Committee on Aviation Medicine, of the National Research Council of Canada. He was also an adviser to Brigadier Gorrsline, Director-General of Medical Services of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Few Canadians have played a role so important in Canada's war effort; none with the same self-effacing modesty. Sir Frederick died, as he had lived, in the service of his country and of humanity.

A SOCIAL DYNAMIC FOR CANADA?

A PROBLEM OF STRATEGY IN THE WORLD WAR OF MORALE

PHILIP CHILD

I. *The World Background of the Problem*

IN this war official and quasi-official statements of war aims are the shock troops of propaganda. During the last six months these pronouncements have increasingly embodied the claims of the belligerents to represent mankind's efforts to create a new social and economic order that will abolish the economic malaises and social injustices of the last twenty years.[1] From a study of these pronouncements the following facts will emerge: that the announcement of war aims of a social nature is a vital weapon of propaganda in this total war; that this weapon has been used by the enemy shrewdly, if with ruthless inconsistency, for the purpose of creating disunity and class conflict within the democracies; that in this war of ideas Great Britain has chosen to fight on the defensive—at least in so far as official pronouncements are concerned—and has not as yet countered Hitler's specious "New World Order" with a potent dynamic of her own; that Great Britain's war aims, in so far as they deal with the defeat of the Nazi principle of force and with the rehabilitation of the conquered territories of our allies and of France, have been stated with sufficient clarity and vigour for the present, but that, in so far as they deal with mankind's struggle for economic security, they probably have not been so stated. Such, at any rate, are the conclusions of those who are putting pressure upon the British Government to sponsor a social dynamic[2] in order to mobilize behind the democratic cause the dispersed longings of the masses everywhere for a greater measure of social justice and economic security.

Proponents of a social dynamic argue that to hold our own in the war of propaganda we must at the very least strengthen our

[1] See Note A at end of article.

[2] It has seemed useful to employ the term "social dynamic" in this article, in default of a term to which moderate progressives would be less likely to take exception, because there is at present no other name which connotes so exactly the body of social aspirations some of which, though not all, are shared alike by conservatives, liberals, and radicals.

own morale and hasten the disintegration of fascism and nazism in enemy and occupied territory by convincing people, specially the workers, that Great Britain with her allies—far from fighting to set back the clock and preserve a "discredited" *status quo*—is now, as she always has been, in the van of modern social and economic progress. They argue further, that to prove our *bona fides* we must define *now* the nature of the world order which we intend to create, if not in detail at least with a greater measure of precision than we have as yet employed. Some proponents, though not all, believe that we should, even in the midst of war, not merely *define* our plans for a new democratic order, but actually "begin the task of democratic revolution" in the belief that to do so "will produce in our own people the hope and exhilaration that give them, even in danger and suffering, the power to endure; while the spectacle of great reforms so achieved is a challenge to the dictators to which they have no answer."[3] In its more radical form, especially in labour, liberal, and academic circles, the argument often takes the form of a specific query: "Is the new European order to be founded upon state capitalism, upon private enterprise, or upon a combination of both?"[4] In support of the general argument the statement is made that this war is not merely an old-fashioned war for power and territory, fought by nations confined within boundaries, but that, in the words of *The Times* (London), it "carries within it a clash of social orders and social purposes," so that "the strains of social and international policy have mingled"; that it is in one important aspect a world civil war in which conflicting social and economic theories compete for the emotional allegiance of the masses, made sensitive to new social ideas by two decades of intense propaganda. Mr Harold Laski puts the case for a social dynamic succinctly:

> We are at war with an enemy who seeks to build a new social order in Europe. That it is a social order in which the common peoples of Europe will be the serfs of a German feudal empire does not alter the fact that it will be, if he wins, a new social order. To beat him, we need not weapons merely, but weapons in the service of a great idea; for material forces conquer by the faith behind their use. To defeat the enemy we must persuade not merely those whom he has conquered, but, not less, those also who are the instruments of his conquests, that our victory offers them a better life, a richer prospect of enduring peace, than any victory he can win.[5]

[3]Harold Laski, in the *Picture Post*, Nov. 9, 1940.

[4]See Note B at end of article.

[5]*Picture Post*, Nov. 23, 1940.

Such, briefly, is the case for adopting a social dynamic as a measure in the war of morale. It must be admitted that its advocates have not always scrupulously stated, much less refuted, the case against it. A moment's reflection will reveal the principal objection. Regarded purely as a measure of war morale, and quite aside from intrinsic merits which it may or may not possess, there is a real danger that a social dynamic, far from cementing the will of the democracies into the unity necessary for victory, might intensify divisions of opinion and conflicts of interest that should be kept in the background during the war. Probably for that reason Mr Churchill has refused to state, except in very general terms, Great Britain's aims for world reconstruction after the war.

It would be a mistake to represent public opinion in the democracies as solidly and decisively arrayed in opposing ranks, for or against an announced social dynamic. Among the proponents probably the majority realize the necessity of making haste slowly and with caution; while among the opponents of any extreme form of social dynamism are many who, realizing that we must take the offensive, or at the very least defend ourselves in the war of morale, believe that democratic governments should, at the right time and in the right circumstances, give the seal of their approval to a *social trend*, though not to any definitive blueprint for a new social order.

Should we meet Hitler's specious pretensions[6] to be the world's apostle of socialism with a counter dynamic of our own? We must not forget for an instant that the purpose of Hitler's propaganda is never primarily that of intellectual argument; it is a military weapon. The purpose of his "new world order" utterances is to place us on the horns of a dilemma. They do not represent his real intention for the world, which is to establish a world caste system.[7] These utterances concerning a "new world order" are intended to sap our moral stamina by creating the legend that

[6]It is hardly necessary to point out the inconsistency of these pretensions. Before the war it suited his purpose, as the best means of exploiting the class struggle in the democracies, to pose to banking and industrial interests as the defender of private property against collectivism. Since the war he has reversed the direction of his propaganda, seeking to exploit the discontent of the masses with the social order, and to discredit the leaders of the democracies, since it is the masses who carry the guns and man the work benches. The change of tactic has also its obvious relation with his foreign policy as regards Russia.

[7]Cf. Rauschning, *Hitler Speaks*, p. 50.

while Germany has a plan to cure the economic malaises of the world, the "corrupt and tottering democracies" have none. But if, to counter the lie, we sponsor an extreme social dynamic, that too he believes he can exploit to his advantage, just as in France he profited by the opposition of the "haves" to M. Blum's social dynamic.

Fortunately the dilemma is more apparent than real; if we adopt the traditional middle way of democracy, we shall escape between the horns. Our course lies neither in extremism nor in inertia; either would intensify the class struggle and deliver us into the hands of Hitler's and Stalin's trouble-makers, who seek to bring about "the downfall of democratic, constitutional government, regardless of the consequences to the fate of Great Britain and her allies."[8] Though strategy dictates the necessity of placing the democratic cause in the mid-current of world evolution, extremism would be poor tactics. We may, however, fairly accept the principle of a new social order firmly based on democracy, without compromising our unity by a premature discussion of details. The paramount necessity of winning the war must be the guiding principle in determining to what extent we should officially sponsor a new social order: we should move towards a social dynamic only so far as will contribute to winning the war by strengthening our morale—no further. To fix the point at which a social dynamic would overreach its usefulness and, by extremism, create dangerous disunity, will not be easy. To do so will call for sound judgment in assessing public opinion. Moreover, the announcement of a dynamic will have to be carefully timed.[9]

Has not a swift evolution already taken place in Great Britain under the pressure of war, in the characteristic British way of not recognizing changes until they are accomplished facts? The problem of distribution is boldly met; profits are being controlled;

[8]Mr Herbert Morrison, in announcing the suppression of *The Daily Worker* to the House of Commons last January.

[9]The timing of the Proclamation of Emancipation after the battle of Antietam is an interesting historical analogy. See Charnwood, *Abraham Lincoln*, chap. x. American isolationists in calling on Great Britain to state her war aims were doubtless aware that if she did so while the United States was making up her mind about aid to Britain these aims might alienate the sympathy of American believers in "free enterprise" if the social implications of the war aims were too radical, or of New Dealers if they were not radical enough.

the power of money in the hands of the individual is curbed; nutrition and health, under the stress of the air war and the blockade, are recognized for the really vital national concerns they have always been; the government has admitted its responsibility (in so far as lies in its power) to undertake the rehabilitation of victims of the air war, etc. If these things are true (and they are also true, though to a far lesser extent, in Canada), and if Great Britain is feeling her way towards a measure of state control of economy and perhaps towards a form of state socialism under democracy—why should she not publicly embrace what is becoming a fact, in order to prove to other peoples that she is fighting not only for the freedoms of democracy,[10] but also for a social and economic ideal? Possibly the acts of the British government will speak to the British people with a more potent voice than any official pronouncements. But, again, if we hope to win other people to our cause, possibly the *idea* (propaganda) is as important as the *act*. The evolution of social and political forms does not take place independently of acts of the human will. Trusted leaders can and should settle the *direction* of evolution more decisively in war than in times of peace. We may be sure that if our leaders fail to do so, the enemy will profit by the failure.

Assuming the necessity of some kind of social dynamic, a detailed blueprint for world rehabilitation on the basis of a juster economic and social world order is beyond our ability to produce in a moment's time. No one should expect it of us. Evolution through the struggle of different currents of public opinion must have its word to say here—unless we cease to be a democracy. But what may reasonably be expected of us is that we prove to the world by word and deed that we mean business and that democracy, far from being equated with "plutocracy," is the leader in social and economic progress. The statement of social aims must be sufficiently specific and vital to arouse the offensive spirit without impairing democracy's claim to be the political philosophy of common sense and the opponent of all tyranny whether by individuals or by majorities. Much should be left to the operation of social evolution, and such a dynamic, while a definite "act of will," would have to be, at the present time, to a certain extent symbolic.

[10]One of President Roosevelt's four freedoms is "freedom from want" (speech of March 15).

II. *A Social Dynamic for Canada?*

While the general terms of the problem, as stated above, are as relevant to Canada as to any democracy, certain aspects of the problem, peculiar to Canada, require more detailed consideration.

The most important of these is the conservative attitude of Canadians toward social change. Canada, like the United States, is not yet geographically in the front line of the war. She has had no bombing raids to act as a catalyst to social evolution, and the Battle of Britain, though it is a stimulant to Canada's social imagination and a challenge to her creativeness, is still a story read, not a story lived. Superficially the attitudes of individual Canadians towards a social dynamic might appear to a British visitor not dissimilar to those of corresponding people in corresponding walks of life in Great Britain. Delving more deeply, however, into our institutions and our ways of thought, such a visitor would discover important differences between the two countries in their attitude towards social questions. The differences which incline Canadians to be more conservative with respect to change, may be summarized as follows:

The Canadian Character. In the material development of the country Canadians have shown initiative and vision, but in matters of culture, government, and social evolution, they have been imitative rather than creative. In such matters we seem to show a curious distrust of ourselves, perhaps because we are overshadowed by two mature nations, Great Britain and the United States. World political and social trends are always reflected in Canada—but usually later rather than sooner: Canadians seldom initiate them.

The Political Situation. The Dominion government is still, as far as the exigencies of war permit, *laissez-faire* in temperament. There are a number of good reasons for this. The fact that we have a more heterogeneous population than Great Britain's (British-Canadians, French-Canadians, "New" Canadians) has inclined successive governments to keep the country united by "letting well alone." The fact that Canada is a vast, thinly populated country, different sections of which have different and conflicting interests, has reinforced the same tendency. Moreover, the conflict between the federal and provincial governments as to their respective spheres of authority under the antiquated provisions of the British

North America Act, has retarded the provision of needed social legislation. Again, the Liberal government and the Conservative opposition represent practically identical views with regard to social trends. Unlike Great Britain, Australia, or New Zealand, Canada has never had either a Labour government or a Labour opposition, or in fact a party specifically authorized to represent the interests of labour. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (a socialist party, which calls itself a farmer-labour party) does not officially represent organized labour, though organized labour is perhaps becoming increasingly sympathetic to it. In debate it is the main and often the sole representative of advanced liberal ideas. The Social Credit party (mainly from the West) is liberal (in the non-party sense) and sympathetic to the idea of a better world order, but its peculiar monetary theories have done more to discredit the cause of radicalism in Canada than any other single factor with the exception of the Communist party, whose approval of any liberal theory or tendency has been a Judas kiss that brought death. Many Canadians think that the British government by the inclusion of Ernest Bevin, and what he stands for, in the War Cabinet, won a major victory in the war of morale. The political situation in Canada is not comparable to that in Great Britain; there has been no comparable move, nor is there any likelihood of such a move at present.

The Labour Situation. Organized labour in Canada is less powerful than in Great Britain or the United States, though its power is growing. Unionization, for example, must be fought for more bitterly. Its political influence, though not negligible, is indirect; organized labour as a body has never "gone into politics." Moreover, internal divisions (between craft and industrial unionism, national and international unionism, Catholic and non-sectarian unionism) further weaken organized labour's political power.

The Attitude of Business. It would be inaccurate to say that business men do not contemplate the necessity for certain changes in the social and economic structure after the war; most of them do. But as practical men with more than a layman's knowledge of economics they are conscious of the difficulties involved in radical changes. They are inclined to view changes primarily from an economic rather than a social standpoint. For instance, while many (though not all) business men recognize the need, at least for a time, of a controlled economy (perhaps under a measure of

international as well as national control), they are professionally inclined to regard this an *economic* rather than a *social* measure and to believe that business prosperity will solve social malaises. Since to be successful in business means the ability to show a profit on invested capital, it is natural that business men should be suspicious of efforts in "normal times"[1] to curb profits, to modify the capitalistic system, or in general to limit "free enterprise." All this may, of course, also be said of business men in other democracies. In Canada, however, there has as yet been neither a coalition government with labour nor a New Deal. Canadian business men want neither. In particular they are anxious to avoid in Canada, in the midst of war, the acute labour troubles which accompanied the early years of the New Deal in the United States. The change of government in Great Britain was acclaimed in the press principally because Canadians desired the leadership of Mr Churchill. The coalition with Labour and the Liberals is approved of as an act of unity in the face of the enemy. The social implications of the coalition with Labour have not yet been realized in Canada. It cannot be said that the economic views of the Labour party are supported by Canadian business men. Probably a majority of Canadian business men would approve of Mr Willkie's equating of democracy with "free enterprise."[2] Recently, Senator Meighen, whose loyal support of the war effort is beyond question, aroused opposition (which was not confined to labour circles) when he protested against the influence that Mr Bevin exerts in the British government. "If property, profit, the reward of toil, the fundamental instinct of the human race to acquire, to have, to reach somewhere, is taken away, then I, for one, do not feel we have anything worth fighting for."[3] Most people would agree that

[1]War taxation will lower the respective pre-war standards of living to a greater extent in the case of the receivers of dividend and salary than it will in the case of wage-earners in war industries, whose wages are pegged to the cost of living. Excess profits are taxed about 75 per cent. Proposals to tax them 100 per cent, made by the C.C.F. party, supported by the Conservative opposition, were defeated in the House by the government majority. The government claimed that to do so would cause injustices and would involve insuperable administrative problems.

[2]In endorsing the President's plan for aiding Great Britain, on January 12. Obviously the number of business men who equate democracy with free enterprise must be a matter of guess-work, though the financial press gives some indication.

[3]As quoted in the press.

Senator Meighen overshot the mark in ascribing such ultra-radical intentions to Mr Bevin.

Canadian Distrust of Propaganda. Taken as a whole the Canadian people is not yet convinced that this war is, in an important sense, a war of ideas, in which social dynamics—ours or the enemy's—may play a decisive role. They are still somewhat complacently of the opinion that "truth will prevail" in the minds of confused people by its own, not always *concretely* stated, validity and that there is no need to spend money in order to advertise it. Canadian authorities are, in fact, to some extent still under the influence of the pre-war propaganda campaign against "propaganda." The result of this is a tendency to regard a static defensive in the war of ideas as morally justified whereas any dynamic offensive is *ipso facto* specious "propaganda."

Presumably a social dynamic would be adopted in the interests, principally of two sorts of Canadians—working people and farmers. Both are elements of the population without whose whole-hearted co-operation our war effort would be stultified. Both suffered severely during the years of the depression. As a result of the industrial war effort working people are now, at least temporarily, in a more prosperous situation; that is not, however, true of the farmers. It will be useful to consider briefly some of the ways in which the interests of labour and of farmers respectively affect the problem of announcing a social dynamic.

Labour. It is scarcely necessary to underline the obvious facts that unorganized labour desires an economic security which it does not possess, and that organized labour desires to preserve and increase the measure of security which it possesses.[4] A social dynamic which convinces the working man that it can offer him greater security, a more equitable distribution of wealth, and an end to the fear of unemployment, hunger, and destitution, which has bedevilled him since 1929, will set fire to his imagination and win his allegiance. "If this is a war for democracy," remarks an editorial in a labour magazine, "then let us have democracy for the war"; and this magazine goes on to cite a list of the things which labour wants during the war, including maintenance of living standards, work for the unemployed, representation of labour and

[4]For statistics on wages and standards of living, see F. R. Scott, *Canada Today*, pp. 52ff; Leonard C. Marsh, *Canadians In and Out of Work*; also *Canada Year Book*.

farmers on all war boards, and public ownership of war industries.[5]

Organized labour knows very well that the trades and industrial union movements are menaced by nazism. But as compared with Great Britain or the United States, unionization in Canada is far less advanced. These two facts, taken together, constitute a potent argument for the encouraging of unionization as a measure in the war of morale. Should a social dynamic include the encouraging of unionization? The Canadian government has recognized the right of employees to bargain in unions of their own choice, but does not enforce that right upon employers. Unionization has been accelerated since the war, but it is often bitterly fought. If the government forced employers to recognize the workers' right to form unions of their own choosing, would labour use their new power with wise restraint, accepting restrictions put upon their liberty by the government as a war measure?[6] Or would they use it selfishly and blindly to promote a series of strikes, fatal to democracy's industrial war effort in Canada? The question is difficult to answer. On the other hand, if the government sought to enforce upon them this right of labour, would capital and employers "go on strike"? This is the sort of dilemma, in its most acute form, raised by the effort to implement a social dynamic. Will labour be for long willing to lack the government's active support for this right? The answer for the present is, yes. But if the war is long, the time may come when the government will have to act as boldly as any dictatorship, by making this concession to labour, whose power is growing, in the faith that a democratic government must trust the good sense of the governed—of labour leaders to exercise their power with restraint, and of employers to make the sacrifice without revolt if it becomes clearly necessary for the morale of the nation at war.

Farmers. A new social dynamic for Canada would certainly have to take into account the discontents of the farmer, particularly in view of the fact that the prosperity of the Prairies, and indeed of the whole Dominion, depends upon the varying fortunes of the Western wheat farmer. In the East agriculture has been more stable. But everywhere in Canada, as in the United States, the

[5] *Canadian Unionist*, Nov., 1940. This quotation is characteristic of the more radical labour leaders and of C.C.F. party speakers.

[6] The problem is not unreal or academic. Legislation to enforce this right upon labour is a part of the American New Deal (Wagner Labour Relations Act).

farmer feels, rightly or wrongly, that he has been exploited by the rest of the population.

It is, however, more difficult to envisage a social dynamic which would enlist the farmer than is the case with the worker. The farmer in Canada is usually an owner, not a peasant tenant. As such he is an individualist. When he bands with his fellows to take action about some grievance, he is likely to do so sectionally rather than nationally. No Canadian farmer-owner wants anything like the Russian system of government ownership. A Canadian farmer, however much he may feel he is exploited by the capitalistic system in industry, is himself at heart a capitalist; his land is his capital. He would be bitterly opposed to any social dynamic which increased the cost of commodities he must buy, or which set an arbitrary limit on the commodities he has to sell. It is important to remember that if Canada has become a great industrial country, it is still a great agricultural country whose most important export in peace-time is wheat. Taken as a whole, during Canada's industrialization the rise in the farmer's standard of living has not been commensurate with that of the urban and industrial population, and relatively his degree of economic security has declined. The Canadian farmer is a capitalist who is also a "have-not" because, as compared with industrial capital, his does not pay a good dividend. The socialist party in Canada (the C.C.F.) has attempted to combine the interest of farmers and industrial workers. It will not succeed unless it bows to the inevitable fact that the Canadian farmer is an individual owner of wealth. Any alternative would envisage the farmer in the role of a peasant.

If the above analysis of the Canadian situation is correct, the weight of evidence does not favour the adoption of a social dynamic as extreme as Mr Laski's. The risk of internal dissension is too great. That does not, however, rule out the possibility of adopting a dynamic which would be in some respects symbolic during the war, but which would be sufficiently specific, and sufficiently supported by acts, to convince people that mankind's social creativeness is no longer fatalistically subservient to "the iron law of economics." In other words, should we not deliberately elect to support an evolution along humanitarian lines, and to direct it with intelligent foresight? In Canada, as elsewhere in the demo-

cratic world, socially conscious people, whatever their position in life may be, and to whatever province they may belong,[7] are determined not only that Hitler and what he stands for shall be destroyed, but also that there shall be a remedy found for the economic and social maladies of the depression era, which made it possible for Hitler to seize power and hypnotize his own people and millions in other countries as well. The government and the press have given public consideration to relief projects to tide over unemployment directly after the war. This foresight is, of course, commendable, but in so far as it envisages the inevitable return of depression and unemployment under the *status quo* it offers to labour a discouragement rather than the hope of a better world. As a social dynamic it is certainly inadequate. It is a disquieting fact that a great many Canadians who are grimly determined to bend all their efforts to winning the war, are psychologically hampered by a gnawing pessimism about the future. The last war was "the war to end war"; but it did not end war. What hope then is there that the results of this war will be an enduring peace? ("I suppose we shall win the war; we always do. . . . But we shall have another war twenty years hence.") Such pessimism corrupts the will to victory. To counter it and to stay our endurance during a long war in which Canada has not yet suffered, we shall have not only to make use of our material resources, but also to explore and mobilize to the full our spiritual resources. We must, above all, arouse and renew faith in the world's future.

In conclusion it may be useful to consider briefly the auspices under which a social dynamic should be advanced. Inevitably, discussion of a social dynamic lends itself to a good deal of vagueness and wishful thinking on the part of people who "want something better," but who do not know with any precision what it is they want. Unfortunately the people most likely to know what they want and to specify it with doctrinaire precision are extreme radicals with no love for democracy. Canadians are painfully aware that in North America those quasi-allies and dupes of the

[7]It should be said that Quebec, which is unalterably opposed to communism, is nevertheless more conscious than other provinces, of impending social changes. The Roman Catholic Church has in fact announced a social dynamic in general terms. See the Pontiff's address in December, 1940; also editorials in *Le Jour* and *L'Action Catholique*, and remarks by Cardinal Villeneuve on the development of a "corporatism" similar to the Catholic co-operative movement in Nova Scotia.

Germans, the Communists, have for years been placing their cells in labour movements, youth movements, and every kind of liberal movement. Moderate Canadians who would be willing to support a reasonable social dynamic would be, for this reason, suspicious of the term itself as smacking of extreme radicalism; they would and do attach their hopes to the idea of democratic social evolution. There is a general belief that the word "democracy" connotes peaceful evolution (swift or slow as need demands)—but never revolution. There could be no finer justification of democracy than that belief. "Let us never glorify Revolution; statesmanship is the art of avoiding it."[8] It would be folly to forget that we have always had a social dynamic—democracy. Democracy must be revitalized and released from bondage to the economic anomalies of the depression.

Note A. *Official Statements of War Aims*

On our side the most important of these have been made since the formation of the Coalition government; e.g. Mr Churchill's speech in Parliament on October 15, and his speech on December 18, in answer to Hitler's pronouncement on a new European Order (one of our aims is "to establish a state of society where the advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed by the few shall be far more widely shared by the men and youth of the nation as a whole"); also speeches by Mr Bevin and Mr Greenwood. Important as background to these speeches are the writings of Hugh Dalton, H. G. Wells, Harold Laski, Sir Norman Angell, Francis Williams, Edward Hulton, and many others; also the radio addresses of J. B. Priestley. Important too is the joint declaration by the heads of Churches in Great Britain, including the Roman Catholic Church, concerning the basic conditions of permanent peace; also the setting up of an official committee to study war aims and the naming of a labour minister, Mr Greenwood, to plan for post-war readjustments. . . . On the German side various pronouncements have been made by Goebbels, Hitler, and Ley (a ten-year programme for the "improvement of the social position of workers"), culminating in Hitler's "struggle of two worlds" speech.

Note B. *Mr Laski's Programme*

Thus what Mr Laski calls "a great domestic programme of social and economic legislation" is based on radical socialism. We quote it as one of

[8]Goldwin Smith, quoted by Sir John Marriott (*Picture Post*, Nov. 9). Proponents for a revolutionary social dynamic ("revolution by consent") claim that morale depends upon a revolutionary mood, but the Communists within the democracies, revolutionists by *métier*, certainly contributed to the defeat of France.

the more radical suggestions for a social dynamic: "(1) Those things upon which our national life depends, the money power, transport, coal and power, the land, cannot be left to the hazards of private enterprise. (2) The rebuilding of Britain is not a matter in which the ground-landlord and the speculative jerry-builder can be permitted to control. (3) We cannot afford an educational system which ends the training of the bulk of our citizens at the point where its creative possibilities begin. (4) We have no right to make health a direct function of economic position. (5) We cannot allow functionless ownership the dominating position it still possesses in our politics. (6) We have, that is, to re-define the place of property in the state; and we have so to re-define it that the concept of democracy is applied beyond the plane of political forms merely, into those realms of social and economic life where it has genuine meaning in the lives of individual men and women" (*Picture Post*, Nov. 9, 1940). Mr Laski would put this programme on the statute book, amid the clash of arms, in order to inaugurate a "revolution by consent." More moderate—and more characteristic—are the plans advanced in a series of articles in the English magazine *Picture Post* by various people, some well known, some obscure, from different walks of life (collected and reprinted in a pamphlet by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 1721 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.).

The purpose of the present article, it is hardly necessary to observe, is not to criticize specific plans, but to discuss the desirability of a social dynamic as a measure of war morale, and particularly the Canadian implications of the problem.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BERGSON

(1859-1941)

CHARLES W. HENDEL

HENRI BERGSON has been the genius of philosophy in our time. He had an original vision of life and existence, and communicated it with such fine art that it became a considerable ingredient of the general philosophy of the age. His own work is thus a case of "the miracle of artistic creation" which he described in his last book: "A work of genius which begins by disconcerting people will create, little by little, simply by its very presence, a conception of its art and an artistic atmosphere that will allow of its comprehension: then, in retrospect, its quality of genius is appreciated. Otherwise it would remain in the end merely what it was in the beginning, simply disconcerting."[1]

The philosophy of Bergson was at first disconcerting. It was taken to be a polemic against science and reason. The author was represented as an anti-intellectual. Yet his art and his wise patience brought him recognition. They disclosed a mind richly appreciative and intent only upon a constructive philosophy. No one, moreover, could have been more of an example of the glory of intellect than Bergson. His writings abound in keen, subtle, penetrating analysis; they exhibit, too, a speculative daring that has not been seen since Hegel, or perhaps even since the great masters of the seventeenth century. Yet it is also true that these intellectual powers were not the chief or distinctive quality of his mind. He had, besides, the poetic gift of intuitive, creative genius. He discerned the significant inner tendency of modern philosophy and grasped its *motifs*; he knew unerringly where to make his own searching analysis; and when he had opened up his own vision he constructed a philosophy that created a new course of thought. The poet in him cast that thought in freshly-wrought imagery and in language and rhythm that touched the imagination and feelings of men, made them attend to what he was revealing and follow him in his speculations. His own original effort then evoked, by sympathy, as it were, a corresponding movement of thought in others of his generation. Thus Bergson became the representative man, the genius of his time.

[1] *Les Deux Sources de la morale et de la religion* (1932), p. 74.

It is more than fifty years since Henri Bergson, then not quite thirty, wrote the preface of his first book,[2] known in English under the title of *Time and Free Will* (February, 1888). A retrospect that reaches so far in the past affords us abundant opportunity to appreciate Bergson's accomplishment during his long and mature life as a philosopher.

We look, then, on the intellectual scene towards the end of the nineteenth century. The prevailing philosophy was dogmatically sure of an unswerving progress of science along its existing lines. Inspired by the magnificent advances in physical science, those philosophers had great confidence in themselves and in their particular interpretation of Nature. They measured all other kinds of knowledge by that physical model. Naturally, then, the sciences of animate Nature were deemed to be on the certain road to truth only when they followed mechanistic principles. Of course, history, the knowledge of man and society, and the "moral sciences" had an interminably long way to go before they would even be on the mere path to knowledge. As for metaphysics, that was absolutely impossible, for it went clean beyond the realm of fact altogether, beyond all empirical or historical evidence, into sheer vagaries of thought. Philosophical speculation seemed a mere survival of an outdated theological phase of human culture.

Such a philosophy of knowledge involved a characteristic view of reality. Physical Nature was the sum and substance of all that exists, the very limit of experience and knowledge—there was nothing more, nothing "beyond" it. Nature was of universal extension, self-contained, and determined through and through according to laws of causal necessity. Thus all beings, animate and inanimate, social and conscious beings, all were alike subject to the materialistic determinism of a "closed Universe."

Protests had been made against this view of man and existence, protests from those who had a broader and longer view of the history of culture and who saw the philosophy of the moment in perspective. They remembered that the spirit of the modern world had found expression in several centuries of struggle for religious and political freedom, of whose results the nineteenth century was the heir, one of the very heritages being the freedom to make scientific inquiry. They felt a lingering respect, too, for those philosophers of the earlier period, for whom science had been a great

[2] *Les Données immédiates de la conscience.*

inspiration but who had, nevertheless, devoted their own thought to the vindication of human freedom and the beliefs of men in God and immortality. Yet this historical wisdom was regarded in general with little favour, as only looking backward, "back to Kant," not forward, to something modern. To be in tune with the age one had to fall in with the contemporary faith in progress. The only thing one could do, then, was to pay homage with everyone else to the magnificent new structure of physical science with its advances in knowledge and its practical improvements in human civilization.

The recently-heralded theory of the evolution of living species was something of a problem for that philosophy. The idea of evolution was not the offspring of physical science. It came down from another tradition, that of natural history. And the question of origins was something of an historical question, not unlike those asked by thinkers when they were trying to account for the forms of law and political constitutions that had seemed to earlier generations absolute and eternal, divinely ordained. So the living species had seemed, too, fixed, eternal forms, but men like Diderot and Buffon had wondered whether these forms had not likewise had a history and such speculations went down through the literature of natural history. Darwin gave the conjectures the status of a well-founded theory when he brought forward conclusive evidence of the process of natural selection, showing how chance variations might, in time, be made the distinct species now known. Here were facts and a theory to stimulate a fresh interpretation of Nature. Here, however, it was the scientific philosophers who looked backward. They forced the Darwinian view into a pre-ordained mechanistic system. They read the events of evolutionary history in terms of causal necessity: the adaptation to the environment was necessary for survival in the struggle for existence. No independent motive was attributed to the nature of the organism. Nor was the possibility entertained, except perhaps by the discredited Lamarck, that the living creature might be making its own way in life or taking a direction that was not determined by the necessities of the case. The so-called "chance" variations were not a real chance for the organism but merely "accident," which would some day be explained in terms of the laws of heredity. Counting in such hopeful expectations, the mechanical explanation seemed quite sufficient without need of any further study of the nature of life or its history. And man himself, his mind, his social modes of life, his

morality, art, religion, all of human life was brought down into this scheme, and the evolution of man was spoken of as "the descent of man." And enthusiasts like Herbert Spencer made evolution apply to the whole universe, deriving life itself from the primordial physical matter. Thus was the new-born science of biology hurriedly gathered into the fold of philosophic materialism which had gained another conquest and pressed all the harder on men's beliefs in the freedom and the reality of the spirit.

Bergson began his work in that general atmosphere. The philosophy of the day was called "positivism," professing only to believe in fact established by scientific method and proof. There was a profound agnosticism, too, whose semblance of modesty was belied by its conceit of knowledge, for by agnosticism the philosophers meant that they did not know anything about the ultimates of other people, those who spoke of the soul, free will and God, but they were quite sure of their own ultimates, the matter and motion of the physical world. They seemed to have little suspicion that the very progress of science itself might disclose a new concept of Nature and even new methods of science.

During the fifty years that have passed since Bergson published his first book all these things have changed. In science itself it is now a duty to proceed critically, with conscious attention to one's concepts and principles. There is even perhaps an over-abundance of speculation in the philosophy of science. Meanwhile, matter has been dethroned from its absolute sovereignty. The idea of mechanism is discreetly applied with a careful regard for the nature of the subject-matter. The notion of an iron-clad rule of causation has been chased out of its native domain in physics and so hounded about elsewhere that it is now worn to a spectral shade that cannot even scare the superstitious—and the idea of necessity is about where Hume left it two hundred years ago. Freedom has been given *carte blanche*. It is even disporting itself in the guise of "indeterminism." It plays a more sober and useful role in the methods of knowledge where it is seen in the choice of postulates. And the freedom that is conceded to the mind in its activities of knowing is granted also to the moral and religious life. With the appreciation of human freedom has come that of individuality and a recognition of the boundless variety of the real. The world is now conceived to be a structure of many mansions each one of which is built according to the law of its own grade and style, and it is

not expected that they are all constructed in the mechanical fashion. The "higher" realms are not explained by being reduced to the simpler and less significant, on which they are reared. The Greek conception has been recaptured in our thinking, the idea that the nature of anything is best understood by the highest form or fulfilment of it. So the attention of man is now on the free aspirations of life, not on its roots in the ground. This way of looking at existence has, in turn, affected the idea of evolution which is taken to be not a descent from some primordial matter but rather as a move forward into new and more diverse and significant being, and consequently evolution is characterized as being either "creative" or "emergent." Thus in this half-century a great transformation has taken place in the attitude and point of view of men as regards those matters which were so dogmatically regarded in the nineteenth century.

Bergson contributed greatly, more than any other, to this whole change of atmosphere. He contributed, that is to say, along with others, for the general thought of any age is the outcome of many individual efforts in all the different spheres of life. Thus the physical sciences themselves moved on to new ground from the inherent vitality of science itself. The question of "science and hypothesis" was one for the internal logic of science, although the reason why men inquired into it may have been their extra-scientific concern for human freedom. The liberal aspirations of the age were expressed, too, in the literature of the day and these thoughts fed the stream of philosophy and gave it greater volume and spread. But Bergson was the creative impulse of this whole surge of interest and activity. He took the initiative. He discerned the point of departure for the new movement. He pointed to the importance of Time throughout the whole region of human experience, in personal life, in evolution, and even in the world of physics. He was the first to make Time central for modern philosophy. His subtle, brilliant, true analysis of consciousness won him the joyous and hearty support of William James, who was taking a similar step of emancipation from mechanistic psychology. And Bergson was also the first to construe the process of evolution as one wherein novelty came to birth in time, despite the logical prohibition of the ancient maxim, *ex nihilo nihil fit.* He was the first to attempt a metaphysics of the creative process throughout the whole of existence,—creativity envisaged in man, life, the entire

Universe. Having set a strong current of thought along these lines Bergson drew the minds of others into it, and these in turn made their own individual criticisms and adventures of thought. Examples from the English-speaking world alone are—besides William James—John Dewey, Samuel Alexander, and A. N. Whitehead.[3] In many lands, however, men were exploring the new meaning of time in life and existence, in Nature and even beyond Nature. In consequence the idea of an ultimate timeless Substance in any form has largely disappeared from present-day philosophy. Reality itself is conceived as a temporal or historical process, or at least as having an essentially temporal character. Time has become the common subject of our philosophy, and is always central in it. That Bergson was so prescient and instrumental in bringing this about is his chief title to genius.

A closer view of details will show not only the historical role of Bergson's philosophy, but also its continued significance for contemporary thinking.

That philosophy began with a clearly-drawn distinction between "consciousness" and "extension." Bergson saw in psycho-physics an attempt to subject the "intensity" of sensation, for example, to quantitative treatment, as if a state of consciousness were of the same sort as a physical fact. The association psychology also tried to explain the states of consciousness by reference to the succession of brain states and the causal events connected therewith in the external world, as if the *order* of consciousness corresponded exactly with the order of things in a material system. But if both the primary stuff of sensation and the order of conscious life were nowise distinguishable from what is physical, there would be no meaning to our consciousness that we enjoy a personal existence quite distinct from matter and that we act freely in will and not under some material necessity—and consciousness without the sense of personality or freedom simply would not exist. Aroused by the destructive implications of scientific psychology Bergson set out to examine anew the data of all human arguments, "the immediate

[3]John Dewey, particularly, *The Influence of Darwin on Modern Philosophy; Experience and Nature.* Samuel Alexander, *Space, Time and Deity*, I, p. 36: "to realize the importance of Time as such is the gate of wisdom"; and p. 44: "Perhaps it is Mr. Bergson in our day who has been the first philosopher to take Time seriously." A. N. Whitehead, *The Concept of Nature*, p. 54: "I believe that in this doctrine I am in full accord with Bergson . . ."; and his *Process and Reality.*

data of consciousness." Conscious existence, what is it as we find it in its own true nature? We think at first of a succession of states but we must beware of interpreting them as an order of states in space, which is an inveterate habit of our minds. Imagine away, then, all purely spatial distinction between a present state of consciousness and the states that preceded it in time,—there remains something still, an enduring reality of changing states, a self-identical personal existence. This is absolutely different from a reality extended in space. The so-called "parts" of consciousness contrast in every way with parts of space. Entities in space are by definition impenetrable, but states of consciousness "mutually penetrate each other." Indeed, "each state of consciousness in its own way occupies the whole of the soul," and "reflects the soul entire." How that is so is simply inconceivable in spatial terms. But this phenomenon is only an aspect of the fact that "consciousness is an indivisible process" and that its states have an intimate organization wherein each part is essential to the whole and brings out its meaning. An analogy is the hearing of a melody. The quality of each individual note is not to be located simply in its physical sound with its particular pitch and timbre, for how that note sounds and what it means depends upon the other notes with which it is organized into a melody: its very quality of tone, its intensity, its musical and emotional significance come from its relationship to the other notes and to the whole. In consciousness generally, there is an organization and solidarity between the states of consciousness which always yields an enduring continuity and ties of relationship. One tie that is ineluctable is the tie of the past with the present and the anticipated future, for states of consciousness come and go and have their temporal meaning in a "duration" which is always *within* consciousness itself. The external time with which we reckon, in the spatial world of succession, is something utterly incommensurate with this inner reality of "duration" as we experience it in conscious life.[4]

This conception of consciousness enabled Bergson to state his case for free will. Just as any one state of consciousness is what it is by virtue of its relations with others and the whole, so in the case of desires or motives it is the whole personality which is reflected in each motive and which confers upon it its effective moving power. It is not possible, therefore, really to calculate the actions of a

[4] *Les Données immédiates de la conscience*, pp. 64, 73, 76-7, 91.

conscious being as a simple resultant of *given* forces of desire or motive. This does not mean that everyone is free in every action. It does mean, however, that when a man resolves, when he gathers himself together and considers his purposes and puts his own value on them, he truly acts as a free being.[5] Bergson elaborated this argument to prove the thesis of his first book, *Time and Free Will* (1888). But more was in store, for that discovery of "duration" in consciousness held the promise of other interpretations of human life and of evolution, and, indeed, of the whole of existence, the Universe. Hence the successive works, *Matter and Memory* (1896), *On Laughter* (1900), *Creative Evolution* (1907), *The Perception of Change* (1911), *Spiritual Energy* (1919), *Duration and Simultaneity* (1922), and finally *The Two Sources of Morality and Religion* (1932).

Bergson had revived an important insight of Descartes when he wrote that "there is no point of contact at all between the unextended and the extended, between quality and quantity," that is to say, between enduring conscious existence and physical being. Descartes, it is true, had hastened to crystallize the two modes of being into absolute, ultimate "substances." This effectively prevented their being confused, but it also condemned them to a sterile isolation from each other. The problem of early philosophy had been to explain their "union" or working relationship in some way without violating the original dualism. Descartes himself had put the substances into a causal interaction with each other and was thereby committed to materialism, since he construed the relation between the metaphysical substances to be of the same sort as that holding for things of the physical order alone. Other intellectual solutions seemed to Bergson to yield the same result. Even Kant, who overcame the earlier dualism, accomplished it only by limiting human experience to an *experience of objects* in a world of space and time, incidentally treating time merely as a spatial form of perception. Moreover, Kant had to confess an ignorance of an ultimate self of consciousness, and, indeed, of anything ultimately real. To get beyond such everlasting materialism and agnosticism Bergson looked to the neglected experience of duration, which now seemed an avenue leading to true

[5]Cf. Warner Fite, *Individualism* (1916), lecture 2, "The Individual as a Conscious Agent"; and the *The Living Mind*; W. E. Hocking, *Human Nature and Its Remaking* (1918), chap. XI, "The Will," and p. 105n. Professor Hocking disagrees with Bergson on the elimination of "quantity" from consciousness (p. 239n.).

knowledge. He started a constructive metaphysics which would not have to confess at the start that it was debarred from the knowledge of whatever is beyond physics. Thus modern philosophy was to recover its original speculative *élan*. Whether or not contemporary philosophers follow Bergson farther into his metaphysics, they have at least become more appreciative of the fundamental distinction between the conscious and the physical modes of being. Some regard it as the part of wisdom to begin with such a duality and thence work out a constructive philosophy.[6]

In searching out the reality of "duration" Bergson had no intention of neglecting the physical real. Indeed an appreciation of matter is essential to his position. To distinguish conscious life and material being throughout the realm of experience is actually to maintain everywhere the reality of both. In his last book Bergson made this clear: "We have showed . . . that matter and life, as we have defined them, are given together and in solidarity."[7] In defining matter, of course, Bergson limited it. When he showed, too, that the intellect was particularly suited for the knowledge of what is extended in space, he explicitly denied that it could give us knowledge of duration or consciousness, because it spatialized everything on which it laid hands. So to define the precise value of intellect, and consequently deny that it possessed illimitable value, has offended some thinkers who see no other way of knowing except that of logic and mathematics. Even to confine matter to extension in space has seemed an infringement of its infinite possibilities, as if somehow it had to be allowed "the right" to extend beyond itself and include the spiritual life of mankind. Because Bergson insisted, however, on saving the spirit from such absorption in its opposite he has been accused of denying *all* value to science and physical nature. Yet his position was by no means extreme or paradoxical. It was actually a development of one of the most pregnant thoughts of philosophy in the seventeenth century. Even then Malebranche had suggested that man knows

[6]See especially A. A. Bowman, "Spirit-Time" (*Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, 1933), *The Sacramental Universe, Being a Study in the Metaphysics of Experience* (Vanuxem Lectures, Princeton University Press, 1939, ed. J. W. Scott), *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion* (1938, ed. Norman Kemp Smith), II, pt. IV, chaps. XIX, XX, XXI, XXII. See also W. H. Sheldon, *The Strife of Systems and Productive Duality* (Harvard University Press, 1918), pp. 475 to end; A. O. Lovejoy, *The Revolt against Dualism*.

[7]*Les Deux Sources de la morale et de la religion*, p. 274.

matter perfectly, exactly as it is known in the mind of God, and that the intellect is providentially endowed for the apprehension of extended being. But Malebranche, imbued with the early religious philosophy of France, stopped there in his tribute to man's intellectual powers. In regard to the soul of man the mind is vastly ignorant and in need of much more than "the natural light" of reason. What man can do with his intellect, therefore, is precisely to learn physics; but to know himself as spirit, and to know God, his intelligence has to be instructed by a supernatural revelation. Thus the earlier philosopher had paid honour to reason and scientific truth and yet, at the same time, pointed out that another sort of discipline was necessary to come to spiritual reality. Now in the eyes of Bergson that idea of the perfect affinity between man's intellect and matter in space had received an impressive confirmation through *the fact of evolution*. The intelligence of man and matter have been mutually adapted to each other during the course of man's existence among things of space. Hence it is that the intellect is naturally fitted for practical action and dealing with matter. It is that biological fact, then, not religion or philosophy, which limits the function of the intellect.

But Bergson still wanted to know what powers of man there are that can grasp the aspects of reality other than "extension," with which we are so inordinately preoccupied for the sake of our physical survival? In putting this question he had by implication turned away from the religious solution of a spiritual revelation.[8] He wanted an answer in terms of *purely human powers*. What is it in *us* that knows duration, consciousness, life, action, creativity? His eventual answer—which cannot be understood apart from the total view of evolution to be developed—is "intuition." For besides intellect the mind of man is endowed with intuition, and both are necessary to "the integral vision" of existence. In philosophy today few, perhaps, will follow Bergson and have recourse to this supplementary intuition. Some will attribute to human reason a capacity, analogous to what is found in other instances of evolution, of taking upon itself wholly new functions over and above those that are necessary for existence, and on this view intelligence may quite well become a power to judge and act according to standards which are revealed through Nature but

[8]This, I take it, would be the point of divergence between M. Jacques Maritain and Bergson.

which transcend experience and Nature.[9] Others accept the utilitarian function of intelligence and formulate a completely instrumental philosophy of knowledge and existence, content to stay within experience and Nature.[10]

Bergson went on into metaphysics, to interpret the duality of consciousness and extension. How are life and matter to be understood, in their "solidarity"? How are the two distinct modes of being related? According to the older metaphysics the answer would be: these two forms belong to One Being, called Nature or God, whose rationale determines the correspondent changes of state in them. But this conception, supremely represented in the philosophy of Spinoza, was precisely the view of the situation from which Bergson had departed at the outset of his thinking.[11] For conscious life is here made to march along a pre-determined route of space; real change, freedom, creation is swallowed up in an all-inclusive timeless substance, so that there is no real time nor genuine liberty. The unity sought for could never be that of a substance consuming both the modes of being.

Evolution suggested the true interpretation of the duality. Evolution is a process wherein different forms of life branch out as *divergent* lines; plants and animals, invertebrates and vertebrates, and various species in each kind, and varieties in each species—a process always tending toward individuality. The forms diverge but are not absolutely separated. An *identity* of function is often to be seen in the different forms that have developed their distinct structures along different routes of adaptation to their respective environments. Despite the specialized characters of each form, too, something of the specific character of other types and forms persists to a degree in each, like a memory in all of whatever has

[9]See Norman Kemp Smith, *Prolegomena to an Idealist Theory of Knowledge* (1924), pp. 10-15, 142-3, 182, 192-4, and 229-37. Professor Kemp Smith uses "intuition" to characterize the space-time apprehension as a whole and gives no preference to time or duration, in this respect agreeing with Samuel Alexander (*op. cit.*). Cf. W. E. Hocking, *Thoughts on Life and Death* (1936), pp. 151, 154.

[10]John Dewey, *Experience and Nature* (1925), and "Nature in Experience" (*Philosophical Review*, March, 1940).

[11]Bergson conducted an advanced seminar on Spinoza early in the year 1914 at the Collège de France. The sight of the protagonist of Time or Duration going through with sympathy and profound understanding the intellectual world of Spinoza reminded one of Dante the modern man presenting so perfectly the medieval world-view in his *Divine Comedy*.

been tried anywhere by the life-principle. Hence it is only by noting the general tendency, and not by some unique fixed trait, that we can distinguish a particular species. Thus the evolution of life appears to be a *unitary process which moves towards diversity*, individuality, and novelty. Consequently there could never be any gathering of the rich variety of forms of life into one final Being or Substance: the unity lies behind, or rather, *in the continuing impulse of creation*. Thus Bergson was able to conceive of a way by which diverse forms might be related to each other in one scheme. But the great task still remained: how relate the physical mode of being to the living, creative process? His conjecture was: matter itself is a creation of life. It is possible to catch sight of this truth, perhaps, in the evolution of organisms, for the structures appear to be organizations created by life itself and to represent evidences of "the obstacles overcome" by the vital force as it moved on toward its realization. Or take another view of the possibilities, in human consciousness itself. There is the experience of intense living when our whole being is concentrated in some act of thought or creation, and, absorbed in that, we are oblivious of "the body," as we say; there is the other experience, as we relapse from effort and concentration, when we look on our thoughts as things external, as ideas pass meaninglessly across the mind in a dream, and then we exist in an extended world of body. Or consider the revealing principle of the physical world itself, in the "law of entropy," which points to a direction of physical change in Nature, a tendency towards a state where no energy will be available for any action, which is precisely the opposite of the process of life. These observations and experiences were hints toward a solution. Bergson then ventured on one of the most daring flights of imagination in modern philosophy when he depicted the "genesis of matter": the enduring impulse of life was conceived to turn back on itself, or move in the inverse direction of evolution, and thus extend in space and generate matter.

This creation is not, however, like the "first creation" of God, according to the older philosophy, where everything is all made at once. Creation is an evolutionary process and takes time. The living impulse materializes itself and then works ahead, through the organizations which it has created, to new forms. But it can never dispense with bodies and material existence, although it always acts as if it were doing its best not only to use matter but

also to free itself of the laws that hold for matter. And suddenly Bergson speaks of God, in terms of this *élan vital*: "God has nothing about Him that is all-made: He is life incessant, action, liberty."[12]

Thus, while retaining always the duality of "the unextended" and "extended," Bergson finally attributes the greater significance to life and duration as the more direct manifestation of the dynamic, creative impulse. Similarly, while human existence must always be bodily as well as mental, it is the active consciousness of man that is the more worthy form. And further, preference among the conscious activities is given to intuition over intellect: "A complete and perfect humanity would be that where these two forms were to attain to their full development . . . , but intuition is the spirit itself, and in a certain sense, life itself; the intellect cuts itself off by a process that imitates that which has produced matter. Thus we see the *unity* of the mental life. We can recognize it only by placing ourselves in the intuition and going thence to the intellect, for we shall never get to intuition by way of the intellect." The sum of it all is: "Philosophy thus introduces us into the spiritual life."[13]

The duality appears again in the last work of Bergson on the "two sources" of morality and religion.[14] This book reckons with a great body of sociological knowledge concerning human existence. It distinguishes first the morality relative to social groups, the morality of obligation, with its limited humanity that does not forbid but even requires the making of war on those of other groups. Such morality is necessary in order to preserve the "close" social form of life. But individualities arise who aspire to modes of personal life unbound by the limitations of national existence and who by their heroic, spiritual sacrifices create a new order of existence among men. This is a morality of love and aspiration, and it is the direct individual expression of the impulse to live. In religion, too, there is a "closed" form, for it more than anything has enabled men to live in units of society. It has given man faith and confidence; it has opposed to the image of death its own images and myths of abundant life. It compensates for the disturbances of mind that are suffered by an intelligent being who can look

[12] *L'Evolution créatrice*, p. 270.

[13] *Ibid.*, pp. 289-91.

[14] On this work see Louis Cazamian, "Bergson on Ethics and Religion" (QUARTERLY, IV, Jan., 1935, pp. 139ff).

before and after and thus see uncertainty and know fear and hope and threats to his existence. Yet this is but religion in the static form, where its function is to stabilize life in society as it is. The form that is truly expressive of the creative energy of life is the individual, mystical religion, especially that of the Christian mystics. And Bergson developed this theme along with many other themes of wisdom in this immense final work. For him it was a conclusion; but to others it was a call, that they should continue with a farther exploration of freedom and the spirit, and the knowledge of man in society, and the meaning of time and history and the acts of the heroes and mystics.

Some contemporary philosophers have had the sympathy to understand such a call to explore the spirit, and they have responded, for their part, in their own individual ways, as they ought to do if Bergson is right about the mystery of time and creation.[15] But the appeal is to all the men of the age. It is a call to decision, action, heroism. He himself gave the example. It is said that Bergson, who was a Jew, had become a Christian in his later days, without making the fact public, and that after the invasion of France he remained at Paris and refused to avail himself of any exemption from the sufferings and restrictions to which those of his former faith were subjected.[16] He died a brave captive. For those who have been troubled about the materialism of modern civilization the last challenging words of his *Two Sources of Morality and Religion* may be quoted: "Humanity groans, half-crushed under the burden of the progress that has been made. Men are not sufficiently aware that their own future depends on themselves. It is for them to see first of all if they want to continue to live. Then they must ask themselves if it is merely life they want or whether they will make the necessary effort, besides, to bring to accomplishment, even on our refractory planet, the essential function of the Universe which is a machine for the making of Gods."

[15]See particularly the writings of Jacques Maritain, A. A. Bowman (*op. cit.*), and N. Berdyaev, especially, *Freedom and the Spirit*, *The Destiny of Man*, *Spirit and Reality* (1939).

[16]See Raissa Maritain, "Henri Bergson" (*Commonweal*, Jan. 17, 1941).

LETTERS IN CANADA: 1940

Edited by A. S. P. Woodhouse

IN presenting the sixth annual survey of Canadian letters, no explanation is necessary: the method of listing is identical with last year's. The effect of the war on Canadian writing may be left to the individual surveyors to gauge. But one observes a marked falling off in the quantity of fiction and drama, some falling off in the literature of criticism and scholarship, except in the Canadian field where scholarship is supported by endowments or other grants in aid; and in the English-Canadian literature of comment one remarks a concentration upon the war to the virtual exclusion of every other topic save the Rowell-Sirois Report. A comparison of the English and French lists under this heading (VI F) will be found instructive.

Our thanks, as usual, are due to Miss Florence B. Murray of the Toronto Reference Library, and to Mr Charles Clay, late of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

I. POETRY

E. K. Brown

In 1940, along with many works of minor distinction, three volumes of great importance and astonishing originality appeared: Mr Pratt's *Brébeuf and His Brethren*, Mr Klein's *Hath Not a Jew . . .*, and Mr Kirkconnell's *The Flying Bull and Other Tales*. It was a great year.

The history of Canada abounds in great subjects for fiction, drama, and poetry; and it has been a standing complaint that writers have either declined to present them at all or have presented them in a manner so painfully inadequate that silence seemed better. The choice of one such subject by our noblest living poet is a white milestone in the development of Canadian literature. For dealing with the heroism of the Jesuit Martyrs Mr Pratt has remarkable qualifications. He is a scholarly poet and a great deal of patient digging into records and of travel in Huronia preceded the composition: the facts are sound. He has in all his work shown a passionate imaginative sympathy with the heroic ideal; and in the moments when religion has been an element in his poetry his emotion has been strong and noble: the note is true.

The soundness of the facts together with the truth of the note has enabled him to reconstruct the conditions spiritual, intellectual, and material, in which the Jesuits made their difficult way into the wilderness of Ontario, impressed affection, respect and fear upon the savages, and steadily contemplated (for long years before its endurance) the fate of martyrdom. Others who have attempted to present in imaginative writing the same great subject have found it impossible to individuate the members of the Order, all concentrated on the same exclusive end, and tempered by the same self-repressive discipline. Mr Pratt, like Miss Cather, was happy to discover the peculiarity in Noël Chabanel, incapable, do what he would, of accustoming himself to the filth and grossness in the Indian way of living; he has also lingered rather affectionately over De Nouë's incapacity to acquire the speech of his flock; but with many of the principal figures, with Gabriel Lalemant and Jogues, for instance, and even with Brébeuf himself, the quest for individuation has not been wholly successful. Brébeuf is the towering lord, and by the elaborate presentation of his states of mind, as well as his exploits, he is securely kept at the centre of the mental stage, even when someone else is the momentary theme; but from Jogues and Gabriel Lalemant his difference is merely one of degree.

How serious is the failure to individuate? It was no part of Mr Pratt's conception to make his martyrs, even Brébeuf, rounded complex human figures. They are heroes on the epic plane, for whom we are to feel not sympathy or pity so much as unwavering and unvaried admiration. We know that there will be no flinching from the torture, no hesitation as to duty. Each successive evidence of epic heroism, far from astonishing, merely confirms expectation. We are perhaps a little curious not about the measure of their calm strength, but about its source; Mr Pratt, recognizing the soundness of the curiosity, satisfies it at the close of Brébeuf's torture in a passage among the most moving and finished he has ever written:

> Nor in the symbol of Richelieu's robes, or the seals
> Of Mazarin's charters, nor in the stir of the *lilies*
> Upon the Imperial folds; nor yet in the words
> Loyola wrote on a table of lava-stone
> In the cave of Manresa—not in these the source—
> But in the sound of invisible trumpets blowing
> Around two slabs of board, right-angled, hammered
> By Roman nails and hung on a Jewish hill.

Such poetry as *Brébeuf and His Brethren* aims not at the realization of human figures but at the communication of epic emotion, and this is possible without individuation of character.

It is possible, in part at least, because of the movement of the verse. Wisely Mr Pratt has abandoned his rushing trenchant octosyllabics; and as a result this is the quietest of his poems, the most meditative and the most elevated, marked by such lines as

> Before the casual incident of death.
> Within the grass and reeds along the shore.

Blank verse has seldom had a slower movement than it has in this poem, most notably in the conclusion,[1] too long a passage to be quoted, but well represented by its perfect closing line:

> And prayers ascend and the Holy Bread is broken.

The poem is notable too for its imagery. In his earlier poetry, in spite of an occasional unforgettable image such as the comparison of the cachalot to Gibraltar,

> Silent and sinister and gray
> As in a lifting fog at dawn
> Gibraltar rises from its bay,

the emotional effect depended to an extraordinary degree on sound, and scarcely at all on picture. In *Brébeuf* there is a multitude of great images: the comparison, for instance, of wild geese to wedges driven through the zodiac, of Brébeuf's great height to a totem-pole, of iron chips drawn by a magnet to the swarming of bees. The poem is moreover packed with vivid and accurate vignettes of savage life and customs.

Mr Pratt has given us something great. Some of the qualities that enriched his earlier work have been held in abeyance: rollicking would have been improper, humour and exuberance of any sort could be but sparingly introduced; the only kind of vigour appropriate was a chastened and quiet vigour; expansiveness was un-

[1] A limited edition appeared before the end of 1940 in which the last fifty lines were expanded to about seventy-five, and what is here described as the conclusion (the passage beginning "Three hundred years have gone but the voice that led") was clearly divided from the rest of the poem and entitled "The Martyrs' Shrine." The conclusion in its new and expanded form has greater intensity of emotion, partly because it more strictly contemplates the heroic past as the antecedent of the present. The Macmillan Company have presented the poem, in the limited edition, in a format of striking excellence.

fitting. In place of such qualities we are given, along with craftsmanship of the most considered fineness, loftiness and calm.

For at least ten years the poems of Abraham Klein have been appearing in Canadian and American periodicals. In the epochal anthology, *New Provinces* (1936) he was represented by two long pieces, a rich-textured and learned study of Spinoza, "Out of the Pulver and the Polished Lens," and a robust and acrid study of Jewish life in contemporary Montreal, "Soirée of Velvel Kleinburger." The present collection contains neither the "Soirée" nor anything like it: Mr Klein has preferred to limit it to those of his poems which deal with Jewish life in religious or universal terms, supposing, perhaps, that the local and immediate, if it were wholly secular, would strike false notes in the record and celebration of the race and its culture. In such a decision I believe he has made a mistake: to root his Jewish characters in their specific environment, to speak of streets and restaurants in his own Montreal was exactly what was needed to complete the effect of vitality which his work so magnificently achieves. We may hope for a second collection in which the local, the immediate, and the secular will have a generous and even a predominant place.

The great rabbis fascinate Mr Klein's imagination, and he has the power to make them live for us as complex human individuals, each with some astounding oddity, the Baal Shem Tov, for instance, Master of the Name,

> His memory ever splendid like a jewel,
> His, who bore children on his back to school
> And with a trick to silence their small grief
> Crossed many a stream upon a handkerchief.

The ceremonies of the cult fascinate him no less, and again in these he presents vigorous humanizing touches, as when a junk-dealer raises his voice in the synagogue:

> While litanies are clamored,
> His loud voice brags
> A Hebrew most ungrammared.
> He sells God rags.

As this last passage suggests, the presentation of the Jewish religion is charming, homely, and wholly human. One of the most delightful of the poems is a little lyric on Reb Simcha, who, when the point of a pin was placed on a page of the *Talmud*, could immediately

recite the word two hundred pages beneath the point, and of whom Mr Klein divines

> . . . that in Paradise
> Reb Simcha, with his twinkling eyes,
> Interprets in some song-spared nook,
> To God the meaning of His book.

And there is Elijah who, to the annoyance of his fellow-rabbis, crows and dances in the market-place, tosses his skull-cap in the air, and as it falls

> . . . catches it neatly
> Right on his bald spot.

What to most Gentiles had seemed forbidding and alien is rendered perfectly familiar, unexpectedly attractive.

A loftier and even stern note sounds in other poems. At the end of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," a poem recording the varieties of Jewish tribulation since the diaspora, Mr Klein speaks in his own person, stating his own mode of life and his counsel to his race:

> 'Tis not in me to unsheathe an avenging sword;
> I cannot don phylactery to pray;
> Weaponless, blessed with no works and much abhorred,
> This only is mine wherewith to face the horde:
> The frozen patience waiting for its day,
> The stance long-suffering, the stoic word. . . .

It would be an error to say that this is his only attitude: if it were, the joyous jesting, the intimate familiarity with sacred things, would have been impossible. To be aware of the outsider's frown is to be incapable of a light and happy handling of one's religion.

In the Jewish tradition one of the chief glories is erudition; and Mr Klein's poetry is erudite. In some quarters Mr Klein has been rebuked for his difficulty; but the rebuke is mistaken. Mr Eliot, one of his principal masters in form, has once and for all demonstrated that learned poetry can be deeply felt, deeply imagined, and a perfect communication to its proper reader. The time has come when it should be frankly said that the comments on contemporary verse made by critics to whom Mr Eliot is still something of a drunken helot are without any validity.

The third major volume of the year is Mr Watson Kirkconnell's *The Flying Bull and Other Tales*,[2] a collection of seventeen narratives,

[2]Another narrative, quite worthy of those in his volume, is *A Western Idyll*, which Mr Kirkconnell issued separately in the Christmas season.

the first preceded by a general prologue and each of the others by a briefer prologue of its own. The tales are told in the hotel of a Manitoba town, where travellers are marooned by a blizzard, and local worthies, unable to go about their tasks, find the warmth and jollity of the room a magnet. The resemblance to the general scheme of the *Tales of a Wayside Inn* is patent; but from the learned man of letters that Mr Kirkconnell has proved himself to be one might have expected a really Chaucerian prologue in which the personalities, behaviour and apparel of the group would have been fixed for us once and for all. One might also have expected—something that Longfellow as well as Chaucer has given—a variety of metre and stanza: throughout all the prologues and all the tales he keeps to rhyming octosyllabics, reminiscent of Mr Pratt. There is little effort to establish characteristic idioms for the several tales. We are warned that in "The Drummer's Tale" we shall have to do with

> A salesman supercharged with slang,

and there is indeed more slang, usually happily employed, than in any other tale, but even here the difference of manner is not marked. The language of "The Poet's Tale" is more learned and elaborate than that of the other narrators. In general, however, the resources of differentiated idiom have been refused.

For these wasted opportunities there is rich and varied compensation. The language is almost always realistic in diction and in pace, with lapses only now and then into the worn ways of poetic phrasing; there is in many a line a vivid imaginative power; and the vigour and quickness of the narrative seldom abate. The substance of the tales is more interesting than the form. In seven of them Mr Kirkconnell deals with the subject of his special competence, the lives of New Canadians—Hungarians, Czechs, Bulgarians, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Swedes, and Icelanders; and, in some, racial differences play a dramatic role. In one gripping tale of a boy's killing of a Winnipeg policeman and then committing suicide there are reflections which remind us that the poet is the author of a treatise on unemployment; and in general there is maturity of thought which could only have come from close observation of the Canadian scene and careful reflection upon it. What is most impressive—and it is something his previous writings had not prepared us for—is the power to communicate grisly horror. Such horror is a recurrent theme, lending a tonal unity

to the collection, and in the final tale, the poet's own, it culminates in a nightmare of the race of man hunted down by dinosaurs and pterodactyls of steel; on this tale the last comment is—and it is made by the wisest and gentlest of all the personages, a *métis* priest:

> My guess is that he dreamed it waking
> And that its trend is all too true.

* * * * *

Again and again in *Bar-Room Ballads* the old familiar note of Mr Robert Service resounds. Who but he would begin a ballad with a queer mixture of Swinburne and a rowdy song:

> Now Fireman Flynn met Hank the Finn where lights of Lust-land glow,

or declaim—is this Swinburne plus Sandburg?—

> Now there was I, a husky guy, whose god was Nicotine.

In this collection there are half a dozen ballads in which he returns to the frozen north which his imagination was the first to animate and populate. These are good, in their kind. It is a pity that they are hemmed in by personal lyrics in which the disguise of the tough guy—a thorough and a pleasing one—is dropped and a sentimentalist talks of saccharine things. Not all the personal lyrics have a sentimental flatness or syrupiness. There is a sonnet written in Warsaw on the outbreak of the war in which authentic strength of feeling is controlled and patterned by a sharp sense of form; there is a poem on war-time parades, where the emotion is so violent it could not be contained in its form and the effect is raw and hoarse; and there are some charming reflective pieces (why will Mr Service insist he cannot think and does not like to observe the process?). It is curious to note the eleven books of verse he would have on the bookshelf of his affectionate admiration: *The Rubáiyát*, *The Ancient Mariner*, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, *A Shropshire Lad*, the verse of Burns, Bret Harte, Eugene Field, Henley, Kipling, Chesterton, and Masefield. All are vigorous emphatic poetry, very masculine, very intense, very rebellious. But one had not expected to find Housman named; and little of Housman's art has found its way into his own work. If it had—but Mr Service is too old for conjecture about his potentialities to be useful.

Lava has the same general qualities as Miss Irene Moody's previous collection, *Attar of Song* (1936). Tribute was paid in these columns to the intense emotion and the variety and felicity

in metre and structure which distinguished the best pieces in that volume; and reference was made also to the lusciousness of phrase and the pseudo-philosophical verbiage which marred it. The weaknesses are there in the new volume, in increased proportion—all too often they are so obtrusive as to nullify the excellences. In the later pages there are some of the strongest emotional reactions to the war that Canadian literature has yet registered; but the reaction is too often crude, too seldom heightened and refined by artistic contemplation and patterning. Finer war-verse than Miss Moody's, indeed the finest in 1940, apart from Sir Charles Roberts's contributions to *Saturday Night*, comes in Mr A. M. Stephen's *Lords of the Air*. In many of his poems there is a fine blending of vigour of feeling, strenuousness of thought, and resonance of line.

More finished and more satisfying in form, Miss Frances Angus's collection of lyrics, *As We Are*, is long overdue. For years in many Canadian periodicals, and in some outside Canada, her poems have been steadily appearing, always firm in language, clear, fine and controlled in emotion. Brought together they reveal an unexpected breadth in her response to nature: the sea shore, the hills, and the great lakes all move her profoundly. Here is genuine poetry, limited in theme and aim, but rarely defective in performance. Another volume formally satisfying is Miss Phyllis Comyn Clarke's *From the Canadian Prairies*, which contains, along with a few other brief pieces, a score of sonnets. The sonnets especially have a precise and tranquil beauty; but Miss Clarke's poems have less intensity than those of Miss Moody or Miss Angus, and in her collection there is some monotony of tone. Miss Joan Buckley's *Green Flame* is introduced by Mr Wilson Macdonald, who describes her work as "dance-rhythms for the soul." The rhythms are perhaps the least impressive quality in the collection: what strikes one most and most repeatedly, is a strange power of phrase, giving an astonishing and even memorable quality to lines and stanzas, but leaving one usually disappointed in the total effect of the poems. In Mrs Janet Pollock Graham's *From Hill and Dell*, despite much outworn diction and some conventionality in the approach to experience, there is a steady sweetness of melody. Among the new Ryerson Chap-Books the most distinguished is that of Mr Arthur Bourinot, *Discovery*. Many of the qualities of form and feeling that marked his larger collection, *Under the Sun* (1939), commented upon rather fully in this place a year ago, reappear in

the five poems in his new booklet. His readiness to experiment continues to be notable; but one wishes that in his experimental verse Mr Bourinot could demonstrate the fine economy of phrase that gave beauty to his sonnets. In *The Pioneers and Other Poems*, Mrs Glynn-Ward gives vigorous and melodious rhythms, often in the form and tone of ballads, but the words and even the rhymes leave one with a wish for more fineness and precision. Such fineness is an almost constant trait in the little collection of Miss Verna Loveday Harden, *Postlude to an Era*, introduced by Mr Nathaniel Benson. In the softer pieces there is an admirable marriage of feeling and expression; but in the poems where the feeling has energy, and there are many of these, the expression disappoints by its persistent lightness and simplicity of music. In Mr Fletcher Ruark's *Red Wind and Other Poems*, his first collection since 1934, dignity and depth of thought, and a measure of intensity of emotion, are too often betrayed by language. Language is also the betrayer, and rhythm as well, in Miss Margaret Harvey Wilton's *Pageantry of Days*, in which the choice of theme and an occasional line promise superior performance to come.

Two poems quite unlike anything so far mentioned, and each appearing as a brochure, claim special consideration: they are Professor George Herbert Clarke's *McMaster University, 1890-1940, Commemoration Ode* and Mr John A. B. McLeish's *Not Without Beauty*. Mr McLeish's poem, about one hundred and fifty lines in length, is a remarkable fusion of rugged realism and vivid imaginative picture, echoes of Eliot and Sandburg effectively combining in it with suggestions of a more individual idiom, the whole communicating the feel of a railway town in the evening. Undoubtedly Mr McLeish is one of the most original poets to appear in Canada in the past decade; and his originality, applied as it is here, to the evocation and interpretation of experience, is a power for whose later realizations we shall look with more than mere curiosity. Professor Clarke conceives the solemn ode in the grand manner of nineteenth-century poetry, filling it with pictures and reflections, and manipulating with expertness a complicated stanzaic scheme. In his work there is much to admire: but the flame of originality is not there—in none of the pictures or words or thoughts is there anything which can halt us in delighted surprise.

So rich was the year in poetry that it is impossible to comment at the usual length on the booklets of the poetry societies or the verse

appearing in periodicals. Neither the booklets nor the periodical verse differ notably from those of previous years: the main organs continue to furnish generous space for the poets and to exercise, on the whole, real discrimination. One exception to the silence which the limits of space impose must be made in favour of Mr Ralph Gustafson's group of eight poems published in the April number of the *Sewanee Review*. In these pieces there is a continued expertness and finish throughout a great variety of forms and moods: from Mr Gustafson a lyrical collection of original vigour and fineness will come, we hope, before the end of 1941.

II. FICTION

J. R. MacGillivray

Canadian fiction in English published in 1940 was much slighter, both in bulk and quality, than in any year since these annual surveys were undertaken. Only eighteen volumes have reached me, about half the average for the preceding five years, and no one of these books is especially notable, even by our genial local standards for literature. Accordingly this year an examination of general trends and characteristics of our fiction is both more difficult and more dispensable than usual. This much at least may be said with assurance, that in 1940 our writers gave us just more (or rather less) of the same thing, and that the Great Canadian Novel is still

> Lock'd up from mortal eye
> In shady leaves of Destiny.

There has appeared another instalment in the Jalna series, a new book by Mr Niven, a few romances, and the residual eighty per cent of our fiction has been devoted as usual to books for children, animal stories, and lurid tales of adventure on the frontier. That is the output for 1940. There has been, with only trifling exception, no imaginative study of our Canadian life and society, no looking out upon the world, no interest in fiction as a fine art, no apparent awareness of ideas and events, but a perfect isolation from place and time, which is often annoying, but may also command our wonder and awe. Where else is there the equal to that ivory tower, soundproof, windowless, air-conditioned, and bombproof, in which these novelists tap at their typewriters undisturbed by the falling heavens? Yet did not somebody tell them last year to their gratifi-

cation that in this war the front line ran right through their desks? Would that it did!

Needless to say, *Whiteoak Heritage*, by Mazo de la Roche, has only the most tenuous connection with our place and time. One no longer expects anything else, and so is not disappointed. All the novels of the Jalna series (of which the six preceding books are now reprinted in one large volume as *Whiteoak Chronicles*) have been demonstrations of the working of the romantic mind, especially of the supposition that the material of ordinary experience must be altered radically if it would please and satisfy the imagination. Justness of observation, understanding, emphasis on great and significant issues, an aesthetically pleasing arrangement of the material, these are not enough; the material itself must be changed, and in the judgment of the realist falsified, before it seems fit for the uses of the imagination. So in these novels the life of that rather rare being in Ontario, the gentleman-farmer, is modified to conform to our remote, trans-Atlantic ideas of the existence of the English gentry. There is a great house, a large estate, numerous servants, horses, and dogs, much talk about family solidarity and the love of one's inheritance, a very limited association with other persons in the neighbourhood, the parish church, and the squire, inadequately disguised on Sundays in a white surplice, reading the morning lesson to the respectful villagers. This is, of course, neither England nor Canada, but only the secluded and turbulent land of Jalna; yet Miss de la Roche does succeed in all these books in giving the place and the people a consistent imaginative existence. It is a small and crowded region. Jalna, the neighbouring farm of Vaughanlands, and the house across the road, so fascinating to the men and so disquieting to the women of the family, this is about all of Canada that Miss de la Roche requires for the life and intrigue of her group of characters.

In *Whiteoak Heritage*, the latest written but the second in time of the saga, Renny returns from the Great War to take over the rule of Jalna from the conflicting authority of uncles, brothers, and Old Gran; Maurice comes back to Vaughanlands, also from military service, to live on uneasy terms with his adolescent daughter and the thought of Meg Whiteoak; and the house across the road, this time a double house, is occupied by a psychotic young widow who has designs on both Eden and Uncle Ernest, and a young

wife, a sort of female jockey and horse-trainer, who becomes very friendly with Renny. Beside these adjustments and intrigues there is the slightly developed theme of Renny's ambition to enter a promising horse for the "Grand National," but the crazy widow puts an abrupt end to that. As the dust-jacket indicates in summary, "all in all, it is a typical, busy Jalna year."

It is not the most successful novel of the series. There is no theme of sufficient importance to hold attention. It is difficult to believe in several of the characters. Even though the freaks of the Whiteoak family circus no longer surprise us, it is hard to make sense of the Dayborns or Mrs Stroud. Too many of the situations are similar to those in earlier books. The reader feels that he has been through all this before. One wishes that the easy and assured style, the humour, the sensitive though limited sympathy (mainly for children and animals) had more scope than in a further continuation of this series. But there must be thousands of people of another opinion who welcome each new instalment with delight, and who are happy that Miss de la Roche, like young Eden, cannot escape from the fascination of this remarkable family. "You know," he said, "I love talking about us. I think we're maddening but I love us. Don't you think we're lovable?"

Mr Frederick Niven has much wider interests in fiction, though in his numerous novels he has concentrated mainly upon two regions of place and time, urban Scotland at the end of the Victorian age, and the Canadian West at the time when the farmer was supplanting the fur-trader. *Mine Inheritance* is in this second group. It is an historical romance about the Selkirk Settlement and the rivalry of the Hudson's Bay and the North West Companies from the year 1812 until after the massacre of Seven Oaks and the ensuing legal conflict over rights and responsibilities. The fictional element is not as great as it commonly is in works of this type. There is an imaginary observer and narrator of the action, David Baxter, secretarial assistant to successive governors of the colony, but the leaders of the rival factions and many of the actual settlers are introduced by name and differentiated in character. Much of the conversation is developed from contemporary letters and diaries. There is appended a bibliography of seventy-five works of reference indicative of the author's study of the period and of his desire to emphasize the closeness of his fiction to the facts.

It is very difficult in this kind of novel to avoid falling between history and fiction, and it cannot be claimed that Mr Niven has entirely avoided this result. No matter how detailed the documentation or how conscientious the approximation to actual characters and events, the professional historian would be annoyed by the intrusion of the amateur into his private field of study. Yet the desire for a detailed historical background militates at several points against the success of the work as fiction. The general theme is important enough in the history of the Canadian West to provide the author with an initial advantage toward gaining the reader's interest, but the numerous minor clashes and petty bickerings between servants of the two companies, though supported in detail by historical evidence, confuse the fictional arrangement. Presumably, also, this undue respect for the letter of historical revelation accounts for the absence of any romantic claims for the tenacity and fortitude of the settlers or their leaders. They were apparently about as combative and resourceful as sheep harried by dogs. They possessed fire-arms, but kept them locked up lest some reckless fellow should attempt to defend himself. They wailed to be taken straight back to Scotland, or at least to be allowed to surrender to the North-Westers. The folly and cowardice of the settlers could only be equalled by the feckless vacillation of their superiors, especially of Captain Macdonnell, the first governor. This may be all true to fact. Yet, strangely enough, the imaginary characters are made equally unheroic, David Baxter himself being but a pale reflection of the masters whom he obeyed. One can imagine what Sir Walter Scott would have done with such a theme. Cowardice, ineptitude, vacillation, to be sure in some characters if the facts required it, but there would also have been a few gallant and determined leaders, if only creatures of his imagination, and more than a few doughty farmers who would not turn their backs to the enemy. He would make sure that our sympathy was with the right people and that they were worthy of it. These are considerable faults. Yet *Mine Inheritance* is in several ways an attractive story. Many of the scenes are well realized. The conversation, when it is not too compactly informative, is often very well done. The author manages to report to us as if he had seen and heard everything. A few of the characters, for example the renegade Scotsman, Court Nez, are not soon forgotten. And the reader experiences the

pleasant sensation of being painlessly instructed about a part of our national history of which he should know something.

Another historical romance, *Quietly My Captain Waits*, by Evelyn Eaton, has come to me, but it is open to question whether it belongs in this survey. The author, born in Switzerland of Canadian parents, and educated in England and France, now makes her home in the United States though she has spent a considerable time recently in this country. However, her imaginative scene is French Canada, and the fact that the book has sold well, and is in prospect of being filmed by Hollywood, makes us hasten to grant it the further distinction of being adjudged a Canadian novel.

The historical emphasis is not very great. The general background is the conflict of the French colonists with the English and their Indian allies during the war of the Spanish Succession. The main theme, the love affair of Madame de Freneuse of Port Royal with Captain de Bonaventure, is also historical in the restricted sense that it is frequently mentioned in contemporary documents, greatly agitated the local clergy, and even involved colonial governors and royal ministers. Her story is continued, with many adventures and much journeying hither and yon over a period of twenty years, the course of true love being slightly disturbed by her husband and children, and more violently by a jealous nephew of her captain.

This book might illustrate the difficulty and futility of applying standards of criticism to popular fiction. Any other novel published this year would do, but in this case the issues are most clear. Briefly, nearly all fiction is written for a commercial rather than a literary purpose. I do not condemn, I merely state the fact. The ordinary ambition of the novelist is to write a book which many people will want to read, which will be sponsored by a book club, will be in demand at the lending libraries for (let us say) a year, can be sold to the manufacturers of movies, and will gain a derivative success for any story the author writes thereafter. Now *Quietly My Captain Waits* is an admirable work by these quite legitimate standards. There is an impressive authenticity about it because it is a "true story." Madame de Freneuse emerges as an energetic and courageous, if not very interesting, person. The style, especially in conversation, is lively. The author has a sense for the picturesque. There are some good descriptions of incident,

four of which are developed more fully: the fight with an English ship, initiation into an Indian tribe, a raid by the Iroquois on Freneuse, and the siege of Port Royal by the English. These four scenes alone would be enough to recommend the book to a publisher's reader or a movie magnate. Nor would the occasional example of "frank" description utterly spoil the novel's prospects with the public. The result is a practical success. The publishers tell us that their "sales, publicity and promotion departments" have voted it "the most important Harper FIND yet discovered." Hollywood has paid forty thousand dollars for the screen rights, and on further consideration may have the story filmed. It is a commonplace of latitudinarian criticism, that we must first grant the author his general intention, and then see how well he has achieved his purpose. Respecting this principle, the critic should say nothing about confusion of design, lack of emphasis, emptiness of character. All this is aside from the mark. The commercial end has been magnificently achieved. At this point the academic critic retires in confusion to leave his job to the "sales, publicity and promotion departments."

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The usually large field of sentimental romance is represented this year by only two books: *Doors Awaiting*, by Agnes Forster, and *The Sign of the Burning Ship*, by Louis Arthur Cunningham. *Doors Awaiting* is a first novel, and its young author appears to be a disciple in fiction of Mr Lloyd Douglas. Persons who were delighted by *Magnificent Obsession* should find this book attractive. Mr Cunningham is older and more experienced, but he has not changed in style or subject-matter since *Fog Over Fundy* and *Moon Over Acadie*. This latest volume is all about a ship's officer who was disgraced for lying drunk in the state-room of a wicked woman while his ship burned, but who proved at the end to have been a model of courage, virtue, and sobriety.

Stories of adventure in the West and North, as usual, made up a large proportion of our fiction, but will be mentioned only in summary fashion. *The Case of Constable Shields*, by Richard Greaves, is remarkable because, although it is about the operations of the R.C.M.P., it is written on the assumption that officers of the force are not always completely free from malice and venality. There are also some acidic comments upon Canadian society,

politics, and business, which one rarely finds in this or any other kind of fiction. *North of the Border* and *The Code of the North West*, by Samuel White, on the contrary, are to be distinguished at no point from the ordinary stuff about the great open spaces. In the first there are cowboys, bandits, a shepherd who turns out to be a nobleman, a nobleman who turns out to be a fraud, and a mountie who shoots his way into marriage with a millionaire's daughter. The conclusion of the other story is equally satisfying, with the capture of the bandit, the recovery of the gold, and the wedding of another scarlet-coated hero. It is beyond me how there are any bachelors left by now in the force. *Golden Portage*, by Robert Case, contains the usual situations, but is more respectably written and is distinguished by the amusing talk of the English prospector. In *The Tenderfoot* Luke Allan changes his scene from the city to the Western plains. The reader's hope is raised at the beginning by the description of Medicine Hat, but by comparison the feuding with the bandit is disappointing. Finally, in this group, *The Ghost Plane*, by Arthur Stringer, is written with his usual dash, and is about bush-pilots, prospectors, and a suspicious party of foreign scientists who are interested in more than swans' eggs in the Far North. Two slight matters caught my attention: a padre is now apparently a physician rather than a clergyman, and the *hero* of the story is named Slade. It is one of the minor curiosities of this highly standardized fiction of the frontier that even the names are repeated. I have come across a dozen Slades before, but they were always being chased by the police. The new name for a thorough-going scoundrel is apparently Frayne. It appears in two of these six stories.

The most curious novel in this year's collection is *The Mystery of Mar Saba*, by J. H. Hunter, a fictional hybrid which might be described as an evangelical detective story. It is a swiftly moving, and in some ways conventional, tale of international intrigue, of the scheming of the Nazis to undermine British authority in Palestine, and to weaken the Empire before the final onslaught. But our strength of endurance depends principally upon our religion. So the Germans prepare a devastating weapon, a forged document to discredit the doctrine of the resurrection, and the whole world nearly yields to Hitler in despair. It is a strange book. At one moment the hero is engaged in violent gun-play, at

another he is experiencing "The Glory." The author was formerly on the staff of the Toronto *Globe*.

Only two animal stories have reached me: *Vulpes*, by Harper Cory, and *Husky*, by Frank and Kenneth Conibear. Both books achieve the level of competence which one expects from these our best writers of this popular Canadian *genre*. Mr Cory as usual creates a simple narrative from the typical adventures of his animal-hero, this time an English fox. The volume is attractively illustrated by W. N. Parker. The other book is of a type which appears about once a year, an animal-biography, only partly fictional, illustrated with photographs of the subject and his biographer, and replete with various information about life in the Far North.

Among adventure stories for boys the best is *Fur Trade Apprentice* by Charles Clay. This is a sequel to *Young Voyageur* of a few years ago, and the action is again supposed to occur toward the end of the eighteenth century. However, the historical emphasis is rather slight. There are plenty of adventures with bears, wolves, and Indians, and not a chapter is completed without the apprentices, and the reader, being told something more about animals, savages, and the life of the fur-trader.

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Finally, there is the short story. I am not aware of any collected volume of them being printed in 1940, but once again a considerable number have appeared in the *Queen's Quarterly*, in *Saturday Night*, and in the *Canadian Forum*. It is a remarkable and encouraging fact that the average of excellence in the Canadian short story is much higher than in the novel. The reason seems to be that fiction in these journals has to appeal to readers of a somewhat higher than average critical intelligence. But there is not only a difference of degree between the novel and the short story; there is an absolute difference in the ordinary subject-matter. In the short story, and for all practical purposes in the short story alone, do you find imaginative interpretation of the common experience of people in this country. After historical fiction, sentimental romance, frantic adventure, the reader gets back closer to the real and significant. I wish that the writers of the short story could do something about the novelists.

III. DRAMA

W. S. MILNE

Drama continues to be the poor relation in Canadian letters. This survey attempts to include the plays, written by Canadians, which have been produced on the stage or over the radio during 1940, whether they have been published or not. The material available this year is depressingly small in bulk. It would be pleasant to be able to say that its quality was high. That pleasure, however, is denied the reviewer, for most of these plays are pretty poor stuff. Only in one department, that of radio, has Canadian drama seemed to be maintaining a tolerable standard.

Radio, of course, is in a preferred position economically. There is a market for radio scripts in which the supply of good ones is far short of the demand. There are more scripts needed for a day's broadcasting on this continent than there are plays produced on Broadway in a year. The radio play is by nature ephemeral, and can bring little fame or cash to its writer, yet it brings some cash, and the Canadian theatre, such as it is, brings none. The Canadian dramatist, even more than his novel-writing brother, has the dubious privilege of labouring for his art alone, with a mind freed from the base temptation of pecuniary emolument. Glory is all.

And what glory is there? When the Dominion Drama Festival was an active reality, each year saw several competent Canadian plays presented in the regionals; some of them went on to the Dominion finals, and the best of them were singled out for special reward. Apart from its value as providing occasion for the producing of plays, the D.D.F. was of great value in maintaining, through its adjudicators, critical standards of play-writing, selection, and production. It had become one of the chief reasons for the existence of more than a hundred little theatre groups across the country, groups which were beginning in many places to fill the gap left by the absence of a professional theatre in Canada, outside of two or three large cities. Where plays are being produced, plays will be written. The more plays produced, the higher the standard of selection and production will become, and the native product will take the infection. But we have no Dominion Drama Festival any more, and one great incentive to the writing of Canadian plays has been removed. It does seem a pity.

Why can Canadian playwrights not write for the commercial theatre, which means, of course, very largely the New York theatre?

There is no reason why they cannot, and many doubtless do. It is a difficult matter, however, to crash Broadway with a dramatic manuscript written by one who has had no apprenticeship in the theatre, such an apprenticeship as has been furnished in the past by little theatre groups and the organized activity of the D.D.F. Even a professional playwright, when he writes a play, wants to try it out in rehearsal or in summer stock, before risking the major gamble of a Broadway opening. A play is not like a novel, self-contained and artistically complete the moment the author writes the last sentence. A play has to be brought to life in a theatre, with the co-operation of actors and audience. By the time a play has earned the right to be published as a book, it has been modified, sometimes slightly and subtly, often drastically, by this process of actor-audience co-operation. No theatre, no play.

The one full-length published play of this survey is *Old Master*, by Alexander Knox. The author is a young Canadian actor who served his dramatic apprenticeship in London, Ontario. He has had considerable success in the professional theatre on both sides of the water, and this play was first produced at the English Malvern Festival.

It deals with artists and art-dealers. A certain English painter, Vane Barra, has become a vogue, and his pictures are commanding high prices, because of the astute campaigning of his dealer, the proprietor of a fashionable art-gallery. The artist, however, is under a lifetime contract to the dealer for his complete output, and so gets only a very modest share of the high prices. The dealer will not let him sell anywhere else, and refuses to exhibit any of his paintings that are in the least different from what the public expects from him. When the artist's daughter becomes engaged to a young American artist, and that artist is tempted to sign a similar contract in order to get married, Barra stages a fire in which fabricated evidence is found of his death. He now becomes an "Old Master" at enhanced prices, and his contract with the dealer is terminated. At the dealer's "Memorial Exhibition," Barra reveals himself, but agrees to continue dead in order to keep up the prices, on condition that he be permitted to go on painting under the name of Smith, with a much more valuable contract in his possession.

The story takes rather long in getting under way. Mr Knox obviously knows a good deal about the hanky-pankies of the art market, but at times he seems to be more preoccupied with his

background material than with the main theme of the play. Large chunks and gobbets of unassimilated local colour seem continually bobbing up to the surface. At times, the dialogue suffers from too great fidelity to the repetitions and incoherences of everyday speech. The selection and polishing that should follow reporting have not been carried far enough. The characterizations are slight; their burden is carried chiefly by the actors, who have more material to work on than with.

As Mr Knox makes one of his characters ingenuously admit, Arnold Bennett has already made good use of the same central situation and many of its implications, but *Old Master*, once the first act is waded through, reads interestingly, and will, I am sure, play better than it reads. With all its faults, it is probably the most professionally finished full-length comedy yet written by a Canadian. That there is nothing Canadian in its theme or characters—even the artist from this side of the water comes from the United States—is less the fault of Mr Knox than of a country which cannot as yet keep its talented young artists at home.

Of the remaining three long plays, all unpublished, two are by Philip E. Golding of Saint John, New Brunswick. The first, "Devil Take the Hindmost," is a light comedy dealing with the perplexities of a young man, monastically educated, who inherits ten million dollars. He has strong views about unearned increment, and does his best to give the money away, much to the consternation of his relatives, whose income is derived from the same company. Two or three young ladies help to complete his education. There are good situations in the play, but some of the minor characters are a bit inconsistent. The dialogue is well written on the whole, though occasionally stilted. Rewriting, during and after rehearsals under a competent director, might make this a brilliant light comedy. It is the best of this year's non-professional crop.

His other play, "Nothing of Importance," also full-length, is fairly well described by the title. It is a dullish piece, greatly inferior to the first. Domestic alarums and excursions are presented in dialogue that lacks polish and sparkle. It is strictly utilitarian speech, naturalistic to the point of boredom.

"Seven Caesars' Ransoms," by J. Munro MacLennan of Ottawa, is a poetic three-acter, in eight scenes. The author states: "The work is primarily a dramatic poem rather than a poetic drama. I would prefer to have it criticised as a poem." Its theme is the

invasion of Rome by the barbarians in 410 A.D. under Alaric. Its metres are fluent and melodious, rather more lyric than dramatic.

Of the short plays, Miriam Stein's "Casting Office" is a much slighter thing than other plays of hers, although well enough of its kind. It is a sort of farcical take-off on the movies, with a large cast of synthetic types, and rather stilted dialogue. It is theatrical in treatment as well as in theme, but should play agreeably enough.

"The Umbrella Man," by William Schon, is a one-act gangster melodrama, a sort of cartoon-caricature treatment of international politics in the Munich era, with Hitler as chief mobsman, routed by the Umbrella Man! It is pathetically dated, and not quite naïve enough to be really funny. His other play, "Dreams Deferred," is more substantial stuff. A Western farmer and his wife, after a hard struggle, get the mortgage on the farm paid off, so that they can hand it on unencumbered to their son and retire. Then the son comes in and tells them that he has enlisted. The theme is developed simply and sincerely.

"Final Edition," by John A. MacNaughton, is an amusing small-town comedy. The owner of the local newspaper, fed up with the sort of stuff he has to print, decides to go out of business, but before he goes, prints one more issue, telling the truth about the town's leaders in society, politics, and business. The characterization is slight, and the ending weak, but the lines are energetic and the idea good; it should play well.

The once-active Playwrights' Studio Group of Toronto is represented this year by only one manuscript, a revision of one submitted for purposes of "Letters in Canada, 1935," "The Cross on the Hill" by Leonora McNeilly. I do not remember enough of the earlier version to compare them, but the present play is about mounties and smugglers in the Maritimes, with Scots and Irish dialect parts. It is very melodramatic, and rather pointless.

Three other plays may be briefly mentioned here. "Unconscious Moment," by A. Maynard Robinson, I suspect of being a leg-pull. It is a very brief and pretentiously obscure piece of phallic symbolism, somewhat in the Voaden manner. One which seems to belong definitely to the lunatic fringe, is "Sans Anaesthetic," by Wallace Havelock Robb. I cannot discover what it is about. The third, "Higher Entrance Exam" by S. G. Bett, is a flippant and entertaining sketch published in the *Curtain Call*. In it we see

a philosophical and slangy St Peter examining five candidates for admission to the celestial regions.

There are several pleasant little plays for children. *The Life of a Toy*, by Patricia Card, is the merest trifle, but it has a queer charm that is difficult to analyse. *The Canadian Red Cross Junior* continues its laudable practice of publishing form-room plays for young children, most of which teach a moral and demonstrate the work of the Red Cross. The best of them are by Doris M. Ferguson. Raymond Card contributes "*On Guard for Freedom*," an Empire pageant for schools. It is simple, short, and dignified, written in verse of merit, greatly superior to most similar concoctions.

There remain to be considered some radio scripts. These are by no means all the original writing for the radio in Canada. Indeed, they can scarcely be considered fairly representative. This survey, however, can deal only with such material as is submitted, and radio scripts are with very few exceptions written for one occasion and then forgotten. Of the two writers whose material is at hand, the first is Elsie Park Gowan, a dramatic writer of great promise, who has probably been sidetracked into radio because of the lack of practical recognition of drama in Canada. Her radio serial, "The Altar of the Moon," broadcast from Winnipeg, is a vivid and dramatic adaptation of a novel by Francis Dickie, a Canadian writer, which was first published serially in an English magazine. It is a thriller in the Rider Haggard manner, with a distinctively Canadian setting, which makes skilful use of the possibilities of its medium. She has a number of other short scripts. "Printing, Messenger of Life" is inspiring and dramatic. "The Pirate of Peace River" is a delightful farce. My favourite is "St. Paul's of London," the story of the planning and building of Wren's masterpiece, which is animated throughout by a feeling of nobility worthy of its subject.

Competent writing is also to be found in Margaret Kennedy's "Mercy Flight," which dramatizes for radio the news story of a three-thousand mile flight into Repulse Bay in December, 1939, by a pilot of Canadian Airways, to bring out a missionary who urgently needed medical attention.

So ends the survey. Doubtless the war has something to do with the meagre crop. One of the penalties of war is its tendency to force suspension of all cultural and artistic activity. I cannot feel, however, that it is wrong for an artist to attempt to continue

to create in war-time. I cannot feel that our war effort would be imperilled thereby. I do most sincerely feel that if the war forces our writers to lay down their pens or close their typewriters, the nation is being made the poorer. It will have lost something of the spiritual freedom which we are fighting to maintain. In spite of the suspension of the Dominion Drama Festival, many groups are endeavouring to carry on. Many are working for the entertainment of troops in training. But the cause of Canadian drama has definitely suffered a severe setback.

IV. FRENCH-CANADIAN LETTERS — Felix Walter

No special events, no outstanding centenary celebrations, no violent quarrels, no really new interests or personalities were reflected in print in French Canada in the calendar year that has just passed. And there were only a very few books published of outstanding interest or literary merit. Nineteen-forty was indeed an almost painfully normal year and therefore as disconcerting to the critic as a long spell of seasonable weather is to the meteorologist.

Even the war, now in its second year, does not seem as yet to have stimulated the imagination of French-Canadian authors. Only one book that could properly be called a war book has appeared and that, an excellent piece of work of its kind, is *Adieu, Paris!* Mlle Simone Routier, the author of this "journal d'une évacuée canadienne," has belonged for many years to that little group of highly civilized expatriates—Pierre Dupuis, Marcel Dugas, Robert de Roquebrune—French-Canadians by birth and upbringing but Parisians by virtue of their connections with the Diplomatic Service or the National Archives. All of them are articulate—Mlle Routier herself has published several volumes of verse—and to all of them flight from France in the awful days of last spring spelled the deep personal tragedy of a real uprooting. Mlle Routier describes how she fled to the provinces with her trunk and the unwieldy portrait of her dead fiancé—as she says herself, she never thought of cutting the canvas from the frame!—how she rushed back to Paris at the worst moment and had to escape again in a Canadian Legation car along roads close-packed with refugees. Her story of these five weeks is told with such honesty and feeling

and even with such naïve political confusion, a reflection of the French background of the moment, that the result is something much more than mere journalism. A shorter and less vivid account of the same period, also from the pen of a French-Canadian participant, is to be found in André Dagenais' "Souvenirs d'un étudiant canadien," an article which appeared in *L'Action Universitaire* (October, 1940).

Though only one noteworthy book has issued from the war so far, there has of course been plenty of interesting comment in the newspapers and periodicals. The average English-Canadian cannot be expected to comb through the entire French-Canadian press to satisfy his curiosity in this respect and it is therefore highly desirable that the Canadian Institute of International Affairs persuade M. Florent Lefebvre to add a second volume to his lucid and fair-minded summary, *The French-Canadian Press and the War*, which appeared last year. Such a study, covering the wider field of 1940, would naturally take in the press comment on the French *débâcle*, the dignified but sorrowful acquiescence of nearly all French-Canadian editorial-writers in the necessity of the naval engagement of Mers-el-Kebir, and the unhappy confusion of the autumn and winter which has divided French-Canadians between Pétain and De Gaulle with a large and bewildered block in the middle professing to side with both! The tragi-comic *affaire* Jules Romains, the nearest thing to a first-class row in French-Canadian literary and political circles in 1940, would certainly find a place in such a summary. Unhappily for the author of *Men of Good Will*, the quarrel which started on a lofty political level soon descended to the level of personalities and dozens of French-Canadian journalists felt themselves impelled to discuss M. Jules Romains' worth as a man and an author. Among these diatribes the most amusing and, in some ways, the most revealing, is the lengthy essay by Valdombre (*Pamphlets*, November-December, 1940) which ends with the admission that he has read scarcely any of the works of M. Jules Romains, though that does not prevent him from discussing them! One cannot help feeling that many of the French novelist's attackers found themselves in the same boat but lacked the disarming candour of the Sage of Sainte-Adèle. The epilogue saw M. Jules Romains, now safely south of the border, penning a letter on his impressions of French-Canada to M. Jean-Charles Harvey, and this letter appeared in *Le Jour* on December 7,

1940. It is an admirable document which must be given a place in any catalogue of the year's journalism and recites some home truths that no member of another race could tactfully utter.

It seems to be an invariable rule of French-Canadian letters that poetry flourishes every other year: 1940 was no exception and must be pigeon-holed with the "off" years. Not only was less verse published but even the best of it could hardly be called significant. In the place of relative honour at the head of the list comes M. Jean Charbonneau's *Tel qu'en sa solitude*. M. Charbonneau has occupied a choice position among French-Canadian poets ever since he helped to found the "Ecole littéraire de Montréal" and the first of his half-dozen volumes of verse was published in Paris by the great Lemerre. For three or four decades now M. Charbonneau has used an impeccable Parnassian technique to voice his Lamartinian nostalgias. At sixty-five no lyric poet can be expected to introduce any very startling innovation into his work; so the present volume does not depart from the established pattern. Its wistful purpose and professionally careful manner can best be summed up by quoting the last two quatrains from "Les Deux Bornes":

> Je me concentre enfin et me plais à me taire
> Pour écouter en moi les échos du Passé;
> Je perçois ton murmure, ô chanson solitaire
> Dont mon dernier désir fut lentement bercé.
>
> Au rythme de la terre éperdûment ravie,
> Daigne t'associer, en ces soirs souverains,
> Retraite élyséenne, essence de ma vie,
> Et prolonge la paix de leurs instants sereins!

Another *ex-voto* on the already crowded Canadian shrine to Lamartine is the volume called *Poèmes de solitude* by Benoît Desforêts (Père Marie-Benoît). From this author in his remote Trappist monastery of Notre-Dame de Mistassini have come hitherto chiefly edifying novelettes of unusual sincerity and charm, and these are two qualities he retains in his first adventure into poetry. "Vers l'au-delà" is a good example of his Romantic religiosity, and of his sound craftsmanship as well:

> De la rive lointaine où les neiges du Nord
> Emplissent l'horizon de paix et de silence;
> Du seuil noir des forêts où m'a fixé le sort,
> Je porte mes regards vers un espace immense.

C'est l'espace des jours qu'un souvenir d'enfance
Parcourt, en réveillant tout le passé qui dort;
C'est l'espace des mers dont les flots en cadence
Se rejoignent sans fin d'un bord à l'autre bord.

Et le m'envole, heureux et libre, et je m'élève
Du fond des jours anciens, des sables de la grève
Vers l'au-delà plus grand qui ne finit qu'au ciel.

Seigneur, de ces lointains, où naît la clarté rose,
Que l'univers entier me paraît peu de chose!
Que le temps est petit dans le vaste éternel!

Leïla, comtesse de Dampierre, the wife of a recent French Minister to Ottawa, left an attractive tribute in verse to the country of her temporary adoption. In *Espaces, poèmes du Canada* Canadian scenery is viewed through the eyes of a foreigner but viewed with unusual penetration. Whether Mme de Dampierre is talking of a Quebec road ("La route, bondissant de village en village") or of trees in autumn—

Beau seigneurs assemblés autour de la clairière,
Revêtus de brocard et drapés de lumière—

her images have a certain freshness about them. The natural beauty she appreciates so thoroughly even goes a long way to make amends for the man-made ugliness beside it:

Humble et compatissante au poteau de travers,
La pensée tend un cœur de velours large ouvert.

Au-dessus du veau d'or qu'implorent les réclames,
La flore du bon Dieu a répandu son âme.

Mlle Laurette Malo's *L'Ame sentimentale* and M. Albert Brunner's *Satires et poèmes* both, I am afraid, show grave technical defects. Mlle Malo must learn to be less acrobatic in her inversions and also not to perpetrate rhymes like "Pie Onze" with "réponse." M. Brunner, a Swiss resident in Canada who professes a cult for Boileau, would do well to study his master's remarks, in the First Canto of the *Art poétique*, on the use of the caesura and the avoidance of diffuseness. M. Pierre Baillargeon explains in a letter that accompanies his elegantly printed *HASARD et moi* that his work is "une critique indirecte de l'école dite stream-of-consciousness, plus particulièrement, une critique du journal intime en général." Though the effort is welcome, and on the whole successful, it is to be feared that unless M. Baillargeon has had the forethought to

send his explanatory letter with every copy of his book few readers will discover his intention from the text alone.

Commenting last year on certain basic defects constantly encountered in the average French-Canadian novel, I mentioned that they lacked *souffle* and that many of them are not novels at all but rather essays or tracts disguised as novels. The same remarks could be made of this year's all too abundant crop: Mlle France Simon's *Abus de confiance* is a childish and particularly untimely incitation to racial antipathy, a pamphlet disguised as a novel. M. Damase Potvin's *Sous le Signe du quartz*, an account of gold-mining in Quebec, which would have been much better presented as straightforward history, must needs disguise itself as a series of "histoires romancées." Another defect, not necessarily peculiar to this year's novels but perhaps more patent than usual, is the substitution of talk for action. Pages and pages of colourless, unrevealing, insignificant conversation fill volume after volume. The characters do nothing, think nothing, but roll out their endless set pieces like prize pupils in a school for diction.

Mon Sauvage, by Mme Laure Berthiaume-Denault, is perhaps the year's most successful effort to avoid all these pitfalls. To begin with, in the marriage of a French-Canadian girl to an attractive and ambitious half-breed from an Indian reservation, the author has chosen a theme capable of interesting and sufficiently complex fictional treatment. She knows how to create characters and how to make them move and develop like human beings. Both her theme and her treatment of it are refreshingly "daring" and there are some charming descriptions of Maniwaki, though I doubt whether even in that earthly paradise early trilliums and phlox, complete with humming-birds, flourish at the same season, as the author seems to assert.

M. Ernest Pallascio-Morin comes second in this race with his *Brentwick*. The whole central portion of this novel, consisting of the letters of Helen Brentwick written a century ago from her "castle" on the St Lawrence, is extremely well done and recaptures the mood of a dated sentimentality with some subtlety. But the modern story introduced for contrapuntal effect is frequently trite and unconvincing. "Le vrai peut quelquefois ne pas être vraisemblable," wrote Boileau, and Mme Adrienne Maillet might meditate on this truism. Her novel *Quelle Vie!* purports to be the fictionalized account of the life of a friend of hers who starts her

career as the wife of an agent for Révillon Frères in the Hudson Bay country and who then spends years and years sparring in France with a very unpleasant set of French in-laws. But the characters somehow never seem to take on any flesh-and-blood reality. It is pleasing to note, however, that Mme Maillet is moving further and further away from the mannered preciosity of her early novels, and it seems reasonable to expect a sound piece of fiction from her in the not too distant future.

Magdal, a first novel by M. Louis LeBel, has been vastly overpraised by certain French-Canadian critics, and it provides an excellent illustration of the harm that too indulgent publishers and premature publication can do to a young writer. M. LeBel, who shows undoubted signs of talent—witness the delineation of certain secondary characters like old Séraphin—is still emerging from the chrysalis of the "collège classique." He patently lacks maturity and shows it in a number of ways. By painful displays of prudery, in the first place. The whole ethical problem of *Magdal*, such as it is, rests on the supposition that the heroine has "sinned," yet the reader is allowed to suppose that she may after all have contracted a secret marriage. The seduction (or, alternatively, the invitation to contract a secret marriage) is told with such cherubic reticence that apparently even the author fails to overhear his characters. "Albert eut une idée, qu'il soumit à Madeleine tout bas, si bas, que personne n'entendit, pas même l'auteur." Under the circumstances what can the poor reader be expected to do? M. LeBel should also avoid descriptions of aspects of society of which he has no first-hand knowledge: witness the amazing chapter on the Sherbrooke Street establishment, referred to euphemistically as "un lupanar," and known familiarly as "un lup" to inmate no. 36!

Les Lortie, which is the first volume of a series called *Rue principale* by M. Edouard Baudry, is a novel constructed from the scripts of a popular series of radio broadcasts. Less colourful than M. Robert Choquette's *Curé de village*, published a few years ago under similar circumstances, it nevertheless presents a mildly interesting picture of life in an imaginary small town which the reader will be tempted to identify as Sorel. But how the characters do talk! Perhaps that is where all this burbling in recent French-Canadian fiction comes from. The radio!

Fiction for children in 1940 included M. Eugène Achard's *Sur les Hauteurs de Charlesbourg-Royal*, which is the fourth volume

in his entertaining series on Jacques Cartier, Maxime's *Le Saut du gouffre*, a pleasant story linking modern Indians at a Calgary stampede with seventeenth-century Iroquois, and no less than three volumes from the indefatigable pen of Mlle Marie-Claire Daveluy. Two of these, *Perrine et Charlot à Ville-Marie* and *Le Cœur de Perrine*, bring the "Perrine et Charlot" series to a close, the other, *Le Richelieu héroïque*, precipitates a similar boy-and-girl couple into the Rebellion of 1837. Mlle Daveluy's children talk a blue streak too and so do the adults who surround them. Reading these edifying conversation pieces one wonders how "nos vaillants ancêtres" ever got time for their deeds of heroism.

If the French-Canadian novel in 1940 proved in general to be somewhat disappointing, at least the critic can be enthusiastic about one department of prose fiction in which French-Canadians have often excelled in the past and illustrated afresh last year. Literary historians have as yet no satisfactory generic term for those prose sketches of village life, so admirably done at the turn of the century by M. Adjutor Rivard, and later by the abbé Groulx and Frère Marie-Victorin. Anyone who enjoys these sketches in the homespun tradition must make a point of reading M. Clément Marchand's *Courriers des villages*. The great bulk of the sketches in this volume appeared in 1938 in the short-lived "Œuvres d'aujourd'hui" series. But they have been added to, and are now published in an attractive volume with illustrations by Rodolphe Duguay. Both the style and the realistic treatment are admirable. *Courriers des villages* is to *Chez nous* or *Les Rapaillages* or *Croquis laurentiens* what *Trente Arpents* is to *Maria Chapdelaine;* it follows the same old recipe, but salt has been substituted for sugar and no modern palate can fail to approve the change.

Another volume of prose sketches in a very similar tradition is the collection called *Dans le Bois* by Sylvain (Dr Auguste Panneton), who is an older brother of the author of *Trente arpents*. These are charmingly written tales of childhood and of hunting and fishing expeditions on the upper St Maurice. Few Canadian writers have succeeded in capturing the tang and the breathless feel of our forests quite so well as Sylvain does in passages such as this description of a north-country twilight:

> Devant nous, sur l'eau dormante, et dans le bois qui nous entoure, fusent des clartés obliques qui font danser les bulles d'air. Un couple de pies dodues s'en viennent se percher au-dessus de nous, sur un rameau de pin. La branche

ploie, les berce un moment, puis s'immobilise. Les pies penchent la tête et nous regardent de leur petit œil effronté. Un écureuil s'affaire dans une fourche et, pour finir sa journée, grignote un cône de pin. Toute la vie coutumière du jour s'est réfugiée sur notre rive.

De l'autre côté du lac c'est déjà la pénombre. Les arbres craintifs ne bougent plus, n'osent même plus bruire; des ombres légères s'attroupent entre les troncs et se risquent peu à peu jusqu'aux aulnes endormis. Par-dessus le lac nous arrivent des bouffées froides, haleine du jour moribond.

The flora and fauna of La Mauricie find still another admirer in Mrs Sarah Larkin, an American summer visitor of many years standing, who, in *Dimo et autres histoires de bêtes*, has produced a book of animal tales written in quite surprisingly good colloquial French.

To the non-Catholic, Catholic literary criticism sometimes seems a trifle procrustean. But when the subject embraced by the Catholic critic is a professedly Catholic writer whose main preoccupation is Catholic faith and morals, the special approach of the Catholic critic may be particularly appropriate. This is certainly so in the case of the two best works of French-Canadian criticism to appear in 1940. One is M. Marcel Raymond's *Henri Ghéon*, which, if one excepts a few paragraphs of stereotyped abuse directed against poor Renan and the Naturalists, is a very fair-minded work indeed, paying scrupulous tribute to the playwright's great debt to Gide. Ghéon, of course, is not merely just another French writer, so far as French Canada is concerned; he has not only written one play for the Canadian religious stage—*Le Jeu de Saint-Laurent du Fleuve*—and supervised its production in person, but his influence is very noticeable on certain contemporary French-Canadian dramatists, on the abbé Gustave Lamarche, for instance, and even, though less obviously, on the only French-Canadian play to be published in 1940, the one-act *Matines et laudes* (*Du Bal au cloître*) by M. Léopold Houlé.

The other significant piece of Catholic criticism also concerns a French author who has had some influence on French-Canadian letters, namely Paul Bourget. In *La Nature et la grâce chez Paul Bourget*, Professor Séverin Pelletier of the University of Ottawa uses sound erudition and a trenchant style to explore the factors which in the world of Bourget provide human beings with a greater or lesser power of resistance to religious impulse.

Professor Pelletier's colleague, Professor Séraphin Marion, has published a second volume in his series *Les Lettres canadiennes*

d'autrefois. This work which reviews the history and contents of the short-lived *Gazette littéraire de Montréal* is undoubtedly more interesting than the volume that appeared in 1939, perhaps largely because of the presence of those two amiable scamps, Fleury Mesplet and Valentin Jautard, but the ordinary reader may well be irritated by Professor Marion's excessive preciosity and by his interminable private feud with Voltaire, whom he continues to belabour with rather shop-worn quotations from the nineteenth-century obscurantists.

Thoroughly competent but less ambitious ventures into the critical field are Dr W. Harvey-Jellie's *L'Entente littéraire*, an essay in comparative literature on the English theatre of the Restoration period, M. Lucien Brault's "bio-bibliographie," *Francis-J. Audet et son œuvre*, a valuable booklet on the scholarly life and works of the Dominion Archivist Emeritus. Finally, some mention must be made of a very discriminating lecture by the Deputy Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec, M. Jean Bruchesi. Entitled "French-Canada in Literature and Song," it was delivered in English at Queen's University and published subsequently along with other lectures in this "Bonne Entente" series.

Linguistic criticism should also have a place in any account of French-Canadian criticism. It is true that M. Charles Bruneau, the author of *Grammaire et linguistique*, a book made up from a collection of talks given over the C.B.C. a year ago, is a Frenchman and a professor at the Sorbonne, but his subject and his audience were entirely French-Canadian. In his introductory chapter M. Bruneau makes two points which the Canadian reader might profitably ponder. The first is his energetic and reasoned defence of the kind of French that is spoken in Quebec. This has been done before but it appears that it cannot be done too often, and M. Bruneau speaks with authority. Perhaps our ignoramuses who babble about "Parisian French" and "Canadian patois" will for once listen to what he has to say. His second important point is to stress the fact that French-Canadians should make the most of their bilingual possibilities:

> Quand les Canadiens français le voudront, ils parleront donc impeccablement le français et l'anglais. Ils seront, en Amérique, ce que sont en Europe les Suisses. . . . Vous serez comme eux. Et c'est une force dans la vie, que d'avoir deux langues à sa disposition. En Europe, nous dépensons beaucoup de temps, et beaucoup d'argent, pour que nos enfants possèdent, avec le français, une langue

étrangère. Les Canadiens, dans la plupart des cas, peuvent, à l'âge de douze ans, parler et écrire correctement deux langues; il faut qu'ils prennent conscience de cet avantage inappréciable d'avoir en somme deux langues maternelles, et il faut qu'ils se gardent bien de laisser se perdre ce trésor linguistique.

This should be salutory for the nationalist pedagogues of Montreal, and elsewhere, who resist the teaching of English to French-Canadian school-children on the ground that "experts" have shown that it interferes with the learning of the mother tongue. And since what is sauce for the gander can also be used to cook the goose, if I may be permitted to mix a brace of metaphors, English-Canadians too might consider the rich bilingual culture which is theirs for the asking.

In most years French-Canadian writers produce several volumes of readable essays on various subjects. But the harvest in 1940 was disappointingly small. Besides a volume from Professor Montpetit, consisting mostly of reprints from earlier collections of his essays, there is only the elusive but brilliantly written *Mondes chimériques* of François Hertel (abbé Rodolphe Dubé, S.J.).

Biography was not abundant either in 1940, and what few biographical monographs there were can best be discussed in the section devoted to history. Here, as usual, there is no shortage. At the head of the list bulk two substantial volumes: the second and last part of the *Histoire du Canada pour tous* by M. Jean Bruchesi, and the first volume of an *Histoire de la Province de Québec* by M. Robert Rumilly. Both are what is known as "solid" pieces of work—and I use the word in its fullest sense to include a certain feeling of stodginess. This relatively high specific gravity is not unbecoming to M. Rumilly's book, which is a detailed and conscientious account of Quebec provincial history, built about the figure of Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier and extending from the first stirrings of Confederation to the *affaire* Guibord and the collective pastoral letter against liberalism. But it does seem that such detailed gravity is inappropriate in what purports to be an "histoire pour tous." It is true that history since the Conquest inclines to be humdrum, but M. Bruchesi with his talents could make more of it than he does and perhaps also could find a more flexible yardstick for English-Canadian politicians than merely to classify them as "francophiles" or "francophobes" as the case may be.

French-Canadians have always excelled at narrating the "petite histoire" of their country. In 1940 there were several eminently

readable books belonging to this category. M. Damase Potvin, in *Le Saint-Laurent et ses îles*, takes his reader from Quebec to the Madeleines, island by island, and narrates pleasantly the history and legend proper to each one. We hope that he may be tempted to write a similar volume on the islands of the upper St Lawrence, and that, if he does, he will manage to persuade his publisher that it is inexcusable to bring out a work of this sort without a map! In the two volumes entitled *Les Mots qui restent* the erudite M. Pierre-Georges Roy provides miscellaneous historical gleanings from his wide reading. Though always interesting M. Roy is perhaps inclined to be repetitive and occasionally over-literal. Thus when Anthony Trollope, in 1861, called the French-Canadians "hewers of wood and drawers of water," he was merely using a biblical metaphor. It is therefore useless to take up space, as M. Roy does, to point out that coal at the time was replacing wood as a fuel and that Quebec had a good aqueduct already and needed no water-carriers! *Les Chevaliers de Saint-Louis en Canada*, by M. Ægidius Fauteux, is a monograph for specialists rather than for the general public, though his biographical studies of the two hundred and eighty Canadians who were granted this exceptional distinction between 1693 and the Conquest are undoubtedly valuable. It is M. Fauteux too who is the author of the most interesting of the historical essays to appear in the fifth annual volume of the *Cahiers des Dix*. The story of his discovery of the identity of the S . . . de C . . . , the hitherto unknown author of an important early Canadian history, reads like a detective story. There is also in the same volume a courageous discussion by M. Gérard Malchelosse of the role played by French agitators in the troubles of the unfortunate Acadians.

In honour of the quatercentenary of the founding of the Society of Jesus a certain number of historical studies on the order were published in 1940. Of these the most important is the abbé Léon Pouliot's critical study of the Jesuit *Relations—Etude sur les Relations des Jésuites de la Nouvelle France*. There also appeared a history of the Collège Sainte-Marie of Montreal by the abbé Paul Desjardins, and biographical sketches of two early Canadian Jesuit missionaries, Ennemond Massé and Anne de Nouë, by the abbé Léon Pouliot (*Premiers Ouvriers de Nouvelle France*). There were two parochial histories, one of Sainte-Thérèse de Blainville, published by the local historical society to celebrate the one hundred

and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the parish, and one on the curiously named French parish of Fannystelle in Manitoba.

In the annual literary production of French Canada there are always a small number of interesting and important works which it is difficult to classify and which must be treated separately. Three such books in 1940 were devoted to the arts. In *Peinture moderne* Professor Maurice Gagnon writes a vigorous and lucid exposition of modern artistic movements from Impressionism to the present day. Whenever possible he illustrates his points with Canadian examples. It is not modern Canadian art, however, that he is chiefly concerned about, but rather the pressing need of preaching to the dense masses of artistic Philistines who are to be found on every hand. M. Jean-Marie Gauvreau's *Artisans du Québec* concerns itself more with the applied arts: textiles, ceramics, wood-carving, of course, and even canoes. Numerous illustrations enhance the interest of both these volumes. M. Emile Falardeau, the eminent genealogist, presents in *Artistes et artisans du Canada* four short biographical sketches of rather obscure French-Canadian sculptors of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: Achim, Auclair, Desnoyers, and Hay. Finally among these miscellaneous works there is a book on birds by M. Claude Melançon, one of the chief press censors of the Dominion. *Charmants Voisins* will delight Canadian ornithologists both amateur and professional, and linguists will note with interest that underneath M. Jacques Bédard's delightful sketch of every bird appear its names in Latin, French, English, and, when necessary, colloquial French-Canadian.

There remains the matter of a small group of books concerned with current topics. M. Joseph Léolit's *La Croix païenne*, an indictment of Nazism from the Catholic point of view, comes a little late in the day. Hitler and Mussolini are no longer held in honour by even the most extreme of French-Canadian reactionaries, who have now retreated to take up strategic positions behind the Salazar-Pétain line. Two collections of articles by M. Léopold Richer, parliamentary correspondent of *Le Devoir*, make extremely interesting and lively reading. One of them, *Le Canada et le bloc anglo-saxon*, is chiefly a discussion of recent economic groupings in the international field, while *Silhouettes du monde politique*, a collection of pen-portraits of contemporary politicians, is really a sequel to the author's well-known book *Nos Chefs à Ottawa*, published some years ago. One of the gems of the collection is the

description of a certain Toronto M.P., whose identity our readers will have to guess for themselves:

> La face longue et creuse, le regard vague—parfois hagard—les cheveux souvent en broussailles avec—ô horreur!—une magnifique tonsure, la voix éraillée, caverneuse et indistincte, doué d'une éloquence à faire dormir debout les gendarmes des Communes, vraiment on se demande comment cet homme put atteindre le sommet des honneurs municipaux, s'y maintenir aussi longtemps qu'il le voulut dans une ville qui aime à se proclamer d'essence supérieure et croit être le dernier rempart de la civilisation britannique en Amérique du Nord. S'agit-il du drapeau national, de la monnaie bilingue, de l'autonomie canadienne? Il accourt à la Chambre, se lève précipitamment, pousse son fauteuil d'un coup de genou, fait le geste du bonhomme qui retrousse ses manches avant d'empoigner l'adversaire, se place le poing sur la hanche. Il commence un discours décousu, emmêlé, obscur, bouche empâtée, voix morne. La Chambre se vide à moitié. Comme il se pique de tout savoir, il aborde de suite les questions les plus disparates avec un sans-gêne effarant.

V. NEW-CANADIAN LETTERS

WATSON KIRKCONNELL

A year of war is clearly reflected in the vernacular press of the New-Canadian groups. Of the threescore foreign-language publications in Canada, the great majority, clearly loyal in times of peace, have become even more emphatically so and are rendering valuable national service in presenting the claims of Canadian patriotism to over a million readers. Other papers, comparatively few in number, have disappeared, e.g., the Nazi *Deutsche Zeitung fuer Canada* and *Alberta Herold*, and the three Fascist papers, *Italia Nuova*, *Bollettino Italo-Canadese*, and *Eco Italo-Canadese*. A few Communist papers (e.g. the *Kanadai Magyar Munkás* of Toronto and *Holos Pravdy* of Smoky Lake, Alberta) survive by devices which need not be specified here.

More typical of the loyal majority of our New Canadians is the volume, *Two Ways of Life*, published by Walter J. Lindal, an Icelandic-Canadian lawyer of Winnipeg. Here is a vigorous and competent analysis of the contrasted philosophies of democratic freedom on the one hand and totalitarian bondage on the other.

This emphasis on democracy and the individual comes naturally from Icelanders, perhaps the most ruggedly individualistic of all the Scandinavian peoples. In this connection one recalls a volume

published in 1939, by the Manitoba-born explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, a history of his democratic ancestors, under the title, *Iceland, the First American Republic*. Narrower in scope and more detailed in treatment is volume one of *Saga Íslendinga í Vesturheimi* ("Story of the Icelanders in the West") by Th. Th. Thorsteinsson of Winnipeg. This is projected as the official history of the Icelandic settlements in this country and the United States, and is sponsored by the Icelandic National League. Mr Thorsteinsson has already proved his capacity as an historian by earlier volumes, including a sketch of Icelandic settlements in Brazil and a short history of North American colonization.

Much material of a kindred character for other groups is to be found in a number of annual reference works. Among the most important are *The Canadian Jewish Year Book* and *Poles in Canada*, both recent ventures now in the second year of publication. The former is edited by Vladimir Grossman, of Montreal, and the latter by Joseph Grocholski, of Winnipeg. In the former, the fullest treatment is given the refugee problem, although there are also brief sketches of some Jewish-Canadian pioneers. In *Poles in Canada*, the most valuable articles are C. S. Gzowski's biography of his grandfather, Sir Casimir Gzowski, and Leon Garczynski's "History of the Polish People in Canada."

Much ampler in its scope is J. F. C. Wright's story of the Dukhobors, *Slava Bohu*. This book contains the first organized historical record of this strange sect, from its origins in the seventeenth century down to the present day. Most of the volume has a Canadian setting. Mr Wright, by living for a time among the Dukhobors, both in Saskatchewan and in British Columbia, has succeeded in capturing something of the perversity and simple-mindedness of the more fanatical members of the group. He even invents dialogue of a Chaucerian coarseness, especially in seeking to communicate to his readers the crude character of the Verigins, father and son.

The chief New-Canadian poetry of the year comes from the Jewish, Ukrainian, and Icelandic communities. Two volumes of Yiddish poetry have been published in Montreal, *A Path* by M. M. Shafir and *The House of the Humble* by J. I. Segal. The latter book, the sixth extensive volume from this gifted poet, deals especially with the cultural and historical traditions of the Jews in the Ukraine, where he was born at Koretz. Mr Segal is a very sensitive and

highly individualistic poet, and his Yiddish verse is prized far beyond the Canadian frontier.

More definite in direction, although less valuable as verse, is *The Spirit of the Nation*, published in Ukrainian by Dr T. K. Pavlychenko of the University of Saskatchewan. This distinguished plant ecologist is also an ardent champion of Ukrainian freedom in Europe. The ten poems of his little volume are organized as "An Historical Panorama" of the Ukraine, unified, as he sees it, by a thousand years of fidelity to a national culture and a national tradition.

Important both as Icelandic poetry and as scholarship is a volume of *Selected Poems* by the late Stephan G. Stephansson, edited by Professor Sigurd Nordal of the University of Iceland. Probably no poet was ever more uneven in his output than Stephansson, and the ore was scattered so elusively through six large volumes of slag and rubble that few readers would undertake the process of mining and reducing. This task has now been done with scholarly discrimination. Some 2,000 pages have been cut down to 322, and here the lover of Icelandic verse will find the poems that make Stephansson one of our chief Canadian poets as well as one of the outstanding Icelandic poets of modern times.

Also in the field of scholarship may be mentioned an extensive selection from Horace's *Odes*, exquisitely rendered into English by Professor Skuli Johnson and published through several issues of *Heimskringla* together with Icelandic versions of the same odes by various hands. The series is an eloquent testimony to the classical interests of our Icelandic community.

VI. REMAINING MATERIAL — The Editor

In this essay it is impossible to adhere strictly to the divisions in the Lists. For purposes of comment the material is divided into four groups. In (1) **Narrative and Descriptive Writing** including **Biography,** there has been some falling off in quantity. In (2) **Criticism** and **Scholarship in the Humanities** only one book of first-rate significance has appeared, Professor C. N. Cochrane's *Christianity and Classical Culture*. In (3) more or less technical studies in the **Social Sciences** mainly in the Canadian field, a large number of volumes have been published; most

of these are treated by Professor A. Brady in an essay, printed under this section number. In a final section (4) are grouped, rather arbitrarily perhaps, a few of the more popular books in this field, together with one or two representative examples of the vast literature of **Comment on Current Affairs and Problems,** some of them appearing in the Lists under **Background** and other headings. We have previously commented on the eager interest of English Canadians in current affairs, abroad as well as at home. This year that interest focuses on the war and its issues (on which the amount of writing is prodigious) and on the Rowell-Sirois Report. In both fields the contrast with French Canada is marked: writing on the war, while deserving a separate sub-heading in the Lists, is very much less extensive; that on the Report almost non-existent, its place being taken by interminable discussion of the co-operative system, a subject in which English Canada has shown little interest.

I

By far the sprightliest and best written work of autobiography is Mr R. S. Lambert's *Ariel and All His Quality*, which might also figure, with some of Mr Lambert's other writings, in section 4, for, as the sub-title tells us, it is *an impression of the B.B.C. from within.* In this author Canadian letters has acquired a new journalist of no little skill, and one of a liberal and thoughtful mind, a facile writer, and a quite unblushing individualist. No more amusing book of reminiscences has appeared for a long time than *Persons, Papers and Things* by Paul Bilkey, Editor of the Montreal *Gazette.* It is full of devastating judgments, good anecdotes, and malicious turns of phrase, of which we cull two or three samples. "The *Evening Star* . . . was sold. . . . I was immediately discharged, and the Toronto *Daily Star*, unhampered by ethical restraints, went on its upward way." "Sir Wilfrid [Laurier] was not a business man. . . . He was never any good at figures—other than those of speech." Of one of his ministers (who shall be nameless here): "tall, debonair, fruity of voice, a joyous old boy . . . who could play the fiddle at a supper-party, if it was the right kind of supper-party, and who had other qualities which, for the sake of delicacy, are usually called human. . . . I liked him." "I asked a prominent Nova Scotian once . . . what would satisfy his province. His reply was in substance this: 'Nothing. Why should we be satisfied?' "

And finally the orator from British Columbia: " 'The Government,' said this gentleman, 'opened Pandora's box, and out jumped the Trojan horse.' " Such are the flashes that illuminate a chronicle of Canadian politics and newspaper life which has a good deal of genuine historical interest.

It is almost impossible to become a best-seller and remain in Canada, and the problem constantly arises in this survey whether our emigrant authors are still to be counted Canadians. Each case has to be judged on its own merits, and an apparent inconsistency will generally have its justification. If Canada has exercised a formative influence on the writer's content and style, it is wise to continue him on the Canadian list even though he has long made the United States or England his home. A case in point is Ernest Thompson Seton, whose wide acquaintance with animal lore, the subject of all his writing, was commenced in Canada. His autobiography, *Trail of an Artist-Naturalist*, dwells much on his early years and hence on Canada. Altogether it is a disappointing book. But the commonplaceness of the text is in measure compensated by the illustrations, vivid animal studies, most of which are by the author himself. These are sufficient fully to justify his claim to be regarded as artist as well as naturalist. An appendix prints two of his early poems, on the King Bird and the Wonder Thrush, which collectors of his writings will be glad to have.

Though the volume was not published but simply printed for private distribution, and will hence not be generally reviewed, it is proper that this survey should include some mention of *Pat Moss: Canadian and English Letters 1924-1936*, both for future reference and because of its intrinsic merit. The author of the letters (and the subject of a brief memoir), Thomas Patteson Moss, was educated at Trinity College School (Port Hope, Ont.), at Marlborough, and at Oxford, where, in May, 1936, he met his premature and tragic death. The letters are interesting and attractive in several ways. They are the record of a brief but fortunate and happy life, and of an expanding and gradually maturing personality of singular honesty and charm, quite unspoiled by fortune and eager in its every response. The later letters have an added value (within the limits of this personality and of the degree of maturity which it was permitted to attain) as sketching a Canadian's reactions to an English education and to English life in the thirties. Had their writer lived, he would

presumably have returned to Canada and have made his contribution to Canadian life. The qualities of feeling and of style apparent in the letters suggest that part of the contribution might well have been literary. As it is, we have just these four hundred pages of letters, which were certainly well worth preserving. The memorial volume, edited for the family by Professor Pelham Edgar, and printed at the University of Toronto Press, appears to be in every way appropriate to, and worthy of, its subject.

Also privately printed at the University Press, as a memorial, is *James Douglas* by H. H. Langton. It is a biographical sketch of about the same proportions as the writer's life of McLennan. Such things are valuable as a record, but they do not give Mr Langton's historical learning and his critical power their due scope. One feels that he is writing if not in fetters, at least with the use of only the left hand. The most interesting chapters are the earliest, dealing with the youth of Douglas, and the work of his father, in a Quebec almost unbelievably remote. These are in themselves a slight but fascinating essay in Canadian social history. Each year brings one or two books on life in Canada in an earlier day. These have always some interest, and occasionally their own simple charm. Such a work is *Early Days in Canada*, written by Elizabeth Robson for her grandchildren.[1] The narrative is, on the whole, clear, and the reflections just, though the moralizing is sometimes a little trying. There are interesting details: how the men at the logging bees "always addressed one another courteously as Mr (not jovially as Bill or Tom or Bob)"; how the authoress and her sister read *Jane Eyre* despite the headshakings of their elders; what an important place was held in the life of rural Ontario by the singing school, the temperance society (called simply the Lodge), and by the religious services, including the Methodist "class-meeting." Sometimes there is a vivid touch of description: "I went to an Indian church once . . . and saw, as I went in, a row of babies, each strapped to a board, and set up against the outside wall. . . . The babies were not crying, and they could not wriggle around, but were just looking as solemn and unmoved as an Indian always looks." But best of all are the rare occasions when the writer's fondness for the old life is allowed free expression. She has been talking of the rail fences with "friendly

[1]London, Stockwell, $1.00; published in 1939 and listed—but not reviewed—in "Letters in Canada: 1939."

corners for berries to grow or flowers to nestle," and she continues: "I would like to see a fence like that. And another thing I would like is to go into a log house and sit in a kitchen where the floor of wide pine boards was scrubbed white, and have my tea near a kitchen stove with a wood fire burning in it—or, if in summer, with the door opening on a garden with marigolds, sweet williams and larkspurs growing on each side of a gravelled path." The life of rural Ontario may have been restrictive, but if it could give such memories as these it was not without its cultural value. Similar in interest (but more factual) and similar also in inference, is "Antique Ontario," the diary of Margaret Agar Middleton, edited by her grandson Mr Justice Middleton, and printed in *Americana*.

Two singularly naïve religious records, the one Roman Catholic, the other Protestant, and each quite disarming in its essential simplicity, are *Ethan Allen's Daughter*, by Sister Helen Morrissey, R. H., and *Climbing* by Rosalind Goforth. The former narrates the conversion of Fanny Allen, daughter of the famous leader of the Green Mountain Boys, piecing out the scanty story with accounts of her father and other not very relevant matter. It is a saint's life, dressed in the trappings of research and modern biography. Its real interest (not very fully exploited) is as a record of Catholic religious experience in reaction against the naturalism which, in a revolutionary era, had developed out of Protestantism. Mrs Goforth's volume, which is written with a quiet forcefulness that springs from absolute sincerity, is interesting as a record of Protestant religious experience in its most evangelical form.

Certainly the most curious autobiography of the year is Miss J. G. Sime's *The Land of Dreams*, which is an account of her dreams, carefully observed and recorded over several years. The individual dream is set down with a vividness that holds the reader's interest, and is interpreted without special psychological knowledge, but with an honest effort at scientific detachment. The best of the dreams are little essays in narrative and description, and recurring ideas and persons link some of them together. We glimpse the possibility of a work of fiction based on the matter provided by these "nightly visitations unimplored." Some attractive examples of the biographical essay are provided by a series of C.B.C. broadcasts, collected under the title of *Canadian Portraits*. Here are a

number of striking personalities from Canada's past, not all of them familiar even to students of Canadian history. Among the best of the sketches are Graham McInnes's account of Paul Kane's expedition to the West to paint the life of the Indian, D. A. McGregor's story of Begbie, first Chief Justice of British Columbia, R. O. MacFarlane's critical but not unsympathetic study of Dr Shultz, Riel's opposite number, Dr Cody's William Tassie of Galt Grammar School, which combines kindly portraiture of the man with frank criticism of the system, and D. E. Cameron's affectionate memory of Bob Chambers of the notorious *Calgary Eye-opener*. These are good subjects, skilfully handled.

Quebec, with its air of a foreign civilization, continues to attract the English-Canadian and American visitor, author, and reader. J. M. Donald's *Quebec Patchwork* is not notably good as descriptive writing and is marred by the too frequent intrusion of the writer with her rather forced note of holiday mood and gay adventure. The book is attractively, but not very informatively, illustrated with little pen-and-ink sketches. As usual the Northland takes its toll of printed pages. In *The Flying Priest Over the Arctic* Father Paul Schulte tells the story of his own exploits in the *Flying Cross*. It is a story full of adventure, and he tells it with gusto and vividness. Another varied and interesting narrative of flying in the North is *Arctic Pilot:... The Experiences of Walter E. Gilbert*, as told to, and set down by, Kathleen Shackleton. They make a good team.

Further examples of narrative and descriptive writing are found in some of the books in section 4 and in the pages of the *Canadian Geographical Journal*, the *Beaver* (the Hudson's Bay Company's admirable quarterly), and *Scarlet and Gold* (the annual of the R.C.M.P.).

In our Lists the prose of reflection (and indeed of humour) is grouped with that of narrative and description. A pleasant volume of reflective essays covering a wide range of subjects, some of them falling in the field of contemporary events and problems, has been published by Professor H. L. Stewart, under the title *From a Library Window*. In their range the contents remind us of their author's many activities, as Professor of Philosophy, Editor of the *Dalhousie Review* (and writer for several others), columnist, and radio commentator. Something is sacrificed to this versatility. But, as always, one is impressed by Professor Stewart's ready

command of his wide reading, by his facility, often coupled with felicity, in expression, and by the note of reflection, which is perhaps the contribution of the philosopher to the columnist and commentator. Few men in Canada command a wider or more varied audience than Professor Stewart, and very many will be glad to have this collection of his essays.

Humour is represented by three volumes. Mr J. W. Curran, the gifted editor of the *Sault Daily Star*, and the author of the book on Vinland commended in these pages last year, gives us, in *Wolves Don't Bite*, a book of northern anecdotes (most of them from the columns of his paper) which has for thesis the contention that wolves are not really dangerous to men. Colonel Langford's *How I Won the War*, the adventures of Wellington Marlborough Wolseley Smythe, is an illustrated narrative suggestive of Mr P. G. Wodehouse. *Stephen Leacock's Laugh Parade* reprints excerpts from old favourites, enabling one to compare past impressions with present and to ask oneself how Mr Leacock's humour wears. The once famous "Homer and Humbug" left us wondering how we had ever smiled at it. But "My Victorian Girlhood" seemed as good as ever, and "What I Don't Know About the Drama," though it dates rather obviously, seemed better than ever. One looked in vain for some of the other pieces that have become classics—"Boarding-house Geometry" and the rest. We think that the publishers made a serious mistake in not indicating the source of each excerpt. The reader likes to know, and he might well be led on to buy one or two of the volumes.

II

Turning to Criticism and Scholarship in the Humanities, we find two books in the English field.

The Man Robert Burns, by Grant F. O. Smith, is a labour of love. The assumption is that Burns "is a writer whose every word is deserving of study"—and not only his words, but everything connected with his life and fame. There are chapters on the origin of his name, his ancestry, his descendants, his mother, his brother William, his correspondents, his funeral, and the Burns festival at Ayr in 1844. Burns's autobiographical letter to John Moore is printed as the poet's life of himself, and this is supplemented by the biographical letters of Gilbert Burns and John Murdoch, and by tributes from all and sundry. By devotees the book will be

approved; by others it may be found useful. Critical detachment and an exacting sense of proportion are not among its virtues.

No greater service can be rendered the Canadian community than the popularization *by scholars* of the best results of scholarship. Such is the service done by Professor Henry Alexander in *The Story of Our Language*. "To begin a history at the end may seem a paradox, but we can build up a picture of older English more easily if we have beforehand a concrete idea of what our language is like today." This *concreteness*, which marks the whole book, and the skilful use of a well-proved method of exposition, "simple to complex" or "known to unknown," lead the reader on from point to point, fascinated by the story as it unfolds and ready to follow an author who from the first chapter has gained his confidence. Specialists are prone to make a desiccated mystery of their specialty. Professor Alexander never loses touch with living realities and is intent not on exalting the priestly office but gaining converts. (For example, it is refreshing to find him saying, what is the simple truth, that the reading of Chaucer presents no particular difficulty to anyone of ordinary intelligence.) After establishing, with due reservations, the quality of a living language, namely, change, he invites us to contemplate "some features of modern English"—its almost complete abandonment of inflection, its logical gender, its extreme hospitality to foreign words and new coinages, the peculiarities of its sounds and spelling—and so leads us on into the history of the language and finally to a more detailed consideration of modern English itself, in its two main developments, British and American, and on its different levels, literary, colloquial, and slang (for, as a Chicago newspaper said of Sir William Craigie, the "prof," who shrinks from nothing, is ready to "dope Yank talk"). To a useful bibliography and a subject index is added an index of the words elucidated by way of illustration (over three hundred of them). It would be interesting to know how many of us could explain with precision the origin (to take a few random examples) of such common words as *sandwich*, *swan-song*, *bunk* (slang), *gospel*, and *undertaker*. Those who cannot should certainly read this book. Not only for the general reader but for the non-specialist student of English it is a storehouse of information and delight. I should like to see it prescribed in every highschool or in the first year of every Canadian university. And for this among other reasons: because it combines

with the detached and cautious attitude of the scholar a well-grounded enthusiasm for that magnificent instrument of expression —adequate to every demand, of fact, of idea, and of emotional overtone—the English language: an enthusiasm for it, and a clear sense of our great inheritance in it.

Professor Gilbert Norwood has written the following note on publications in the Classical field:

"Being instructed this year to discuss only writings of major interest, I find four items calling for comment.

" 'Drama in Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus*,' which appeared in this journal last October, is one more of those perfectly poised masterpieces of inspired commonsense in criticism which we have grown accustomed to expect from Professor E. T. Owen. Here, repudiating in the kindliest manner what many academic theorists have understood by dramatic art, he demonstrates the skill wherewith Sophocles has from moment to moment, from scene to scene, carried through his real business—to keep the audience incessantly excited and incessantly eager for the next phase.

"*The Tholos of Athens and its Predecessors* is the latest of Professor Homer A. Thompson's learned, beautifully thorough and fascinating contributions to *Hesperia*, forming another instalment of the great report on American excavations in the Athenian Agora. (After all, it appears that this famous building never had a dome!) Like its companions, this work is magnificently produced, with plans and innumerable photographs of details.

"*Oxyrhynchus, an Economic and Social Study*, by Dr Hugh MacLennan, of Lower Canada College, Montreal, is a Princeton Ph.D. dissertation. During nearly half a century Oxyrhynchus has been famous for the wealth of papyri preserved by the sand of its rubbish-heaps; and Dr MacLennan, using (as everyone in this field must) the invaluable labours of Grenfell, Hunt, and Bell, has produced a very lucid and convenient little history of Oxyrhynchus itself down to the year 642 A.D., when Greco-Egyptian civilization was overwhelmed by the Arabs. It is a vivid piece of work: the most striking pages depict the rise of a local feudal system; 'Christianity in Oxyrhynchus' also makes pungent reading.

"*Christianity and Classical Culture: A Study of Thought and Action from Augustus to Augustine*, by Professor C. N. Cochrane, is probably (all things considered) the most important work of classical scholarship yet produced on this continent. It is, accord-

ingly, all the more needful to complain that (owing, it seems, to the publishers' insistence) the volume nowhere reveals that Mr Cochrane is Professor of Ancient History in University College, Toronto, is a Canadian by birth, by upbringing, and largely by education, and carried through practically all this work in the University of Toronto, which cannot forgo without protest its share in the credit for his *magnum opus*. A full-length review will appear in the July issue of the QUARTERLY: all that need be done now, therefore, is to salute the solid and versatile scholarship which manifests itself throughout, and the unfaltering sense of perspective wherewith the vast material is manipulated and set forth."

Professor Homer A. Thompson has kindly furnished us with a brief review of Professor Michell's *Economics of Ancient Greece*, since it cannot be noticed elsewhere in the QUARTERLY:

"Under the title *The Economics of Ancient Greece*, Professor Humfrey Michell of McMaster University has brought out one of the most useful books to appear in this field for many years. He has considered how the ancient Greek himself regarded, or rather disregarded, the economic factor; then, after glancing briefly at the countryside, he has sought out the Greek at work in the field, the mine, the shop, the market-place, at sea, behind his money-changing table, and finally in the offices where public moneys were handled. Everywhere Professor Michell has put his questions and used the answers primarily as a trained economist rather than as a classicist or an ancient historian. This has been to the good. In the first place it has focussed the ancient practice in such matters as slavery and public finance against a broad historical background; and, further, it has made more apparent the gulf that separates the economic outlook and practice of ancient Greece from those of the modern western world. That the gulf is broader in the field of economics than in politics, philosophy, or art, one will gather before reading far in Professor Michell's book. What, for instance, are we to make of the Athenians who would seem to have had no real equivalent of a modern budget, but who paid their citizens for attending the theatre and who built a Parthenon as a measure of unemployment relief? Yet the economist of today will find here much more than the quixotic and the curious. He may, for instance, study with profit the experience of the Greeks in administering the dole and in adjusting the incidence of taxation

to the crises of war. Professor Michell has provided us also with a picture, incomplete to be sure but amazingly detailed, of the natural resources of the Mediterranean world. It is of more than passing interest to be reminded that on the occasion of a famine in the late fourth century B.C. the principal cities of Greece and of the Aegean islands were saved from starving largely by the despatch of over a million bushels of grain from Cyrene. The chapters on agriculture and labour will illuminate the way in which his everyday experience developed the tough and resilient courage with which the Greek faced the hardships of war; the way of living and the spirit have changed little through the ages.

"Professor Michell has gone about his task in a painstaking and conscientious manner. He has culled the ancient authors and has combined their evidence with that of the inscriptions and material from excavations. I am conscious, however, of two serious wants: first, a more intimate first-hand acquaintance with the Greek countryside and with the archaeological material would have saved much faltering and some fumbling; second, no study of this sort should now appear without illustrations, especially when it is priced as high as 18s. net.

"The Cambridge University Press has done a workmanlike job in the book; I note but few misprints even among the innumerable foot-notes. A convenient bibliography and a full index add much to its usability."

In the field of Philosophy and Theology, Dr Bidney's *Spinoza* has already been reviewed in the QUARTERLY (Oct., 1940), and two other works are treated in the following note by Sir Robert Falconer:

"*The Primitive Christian Catechism*, by the Bishop of Quebec, is an attempt to prove, by an examination of similarities chiefly in the Epistles to the Colossians, to the Ephesians, and I Peter and James, held to be addressed to the newly baptized, that a common baptismal pattern was used independently by each writer. This catechetical instruction is traced in similar vocabulary, phrases, and thought-sequence. It is a new Christian holiness code, followed by exhortations to the recipients of baptism in terms of divesting themselves of evil, clothing themselves in new virtues, submitting themselves to God and the elders, watching and praying, and resisting the devil. The New Testament *tōrāh*, or Word, was set forth as a re-enactment of creation, a new birth,

or the implanting and growth of seed. The process and significance of the whole rite suggested the atmosphere of the old Jewish holiness piety in which primitive Christianity arose, and was influenced by Jewish practice rather than by mystery religions. St Paul is the *tannā* (Jewish elder or teacher) of the Gentiles, St John is 'the elder,' St Peter also is an elder, and the epistle of James is a transcript of the baptismal *tōrāh* as operated in a Jewish community. This religious instruction perpetuated in the mission field a new piety in a holy Christian levitical community through a body of elders, parallel to those who constituted the rabbinical school of contemporary or later Judaism. The baptismal rite was further developed in apostolic and sub-apostolic Christianity on similar lines under apostolic *tannāīm*, who were a succession of elders and a stage in the growth of 'apostolic succession.'

"The study is marked by thorough scholarship and wide reading, and the evidence for the thesis is set forth with much ingenuity. However, it is often slight and inconclusive, as the Bishop rather expects some may think. The general proposition that traces of catechumenate instruction may be discovered in the New Testament is sound enough, but the attempt to explain in this way the similarities, such as they are, common to all the four epistles under examination, is not convincing. Too great emphasis is placed on the measure of the debt that primitive Christianity owed to Jewish tradition. It was not *tōrāh*, or formulated instruction, that created the atmosphere and gave its power to the rite of baptism, but the witness of prophetic personalities to the presence of the living Person whom they had known. As soon as the Gospel went to mission fields a common nucleus of tradition of the life of Christ must have come into use, and this, possibly the core of our Synoptic gospels, would be the chief body of instruction for catechumens; but it would be illuminated by the recent memory of a marvellous experience. It was not until the Pastoral Epistles, which date probably not earlier than the second last decade of the first century, that Paul came to be spoken of as a *teacher* of the Gentiles, and his doctrine as Christian *didaskalia*.

"Arthur C. Cochrane, author of *The Church and the War*, is an ardent disciple of Karl Barth, from whom he prints a letter. He sets forth his view of the nature of the Church and its relation to the world and the State, which is based upon the well-known principles of the Barthian school, coloured by the recent experiences

of the Confessional church in Germany. He holds that the Church (which for practical purposes is not closely defined) must actively support the State in its war against National Socialism, because that government is an unjust state and must be utterly destroyed. But in addition the Church must always fulfil its service to the State by its prayer and priestly intercession, using the Word of God as its chief weapon."

There remains Mr Donald Buchanan's note on publications on the Arts and Crafts:

"Two scholarly works of reference relating to the fine arts in Canada have been written during the past year. The first is *J. E. H. MacDonald: A Biography and Catalogue of His Work*, by E. R. Hunter, and the second is *The Old Silver of Quebec* by Ramsay Traquair. Neither book has any great gifts of style or description, but apparently the intention was simply a brief but accurate record of the facts.

"In the second book, the general reader will wish that it had been possible to give more detail about the daily lives, the methods of apprenticeship and trade, of these silversmiths of the *ancien régime*. Incidentally what Professor Traquair has to state about Indian silver is closely related to what M. Marius Barbeau in other studies has explained in general concerning Indian handicrafts. Most of the so-called savage art in the north-east of the continent was not original; it was derived from Quebec. We learn now that most of the silver ornaments worn by the Indians were bought directly in trade from the French. The illustrations of *écuelles* show some gracefully proportioned bowls, some that are more crude. They lead us to wish the author had been able to give us a critical summary of the relative artistic merits of the works he mentions. For collectors, every detail of hallmark and date can be found in the long and excellent catalogue which Professor Traquair has compiled.

"Too often the approach by writers favourable to the Group of Seven has been purely sentimental or romantic. E. R. Hunter, while an avowed admirer of J. E. H. MacDonald, wins our gratitude in his biography of that painter by refraining from gush. His account is laudably objective. On the other hand it is perhaps in places a little too meagre. For example, the mystical regard which this distinctively Canadian painter had for nature, an outlook which he expressed so well in his letters, deserved a more full-

bodied description. The few brief quotations given us from MacDonald's own notes on Algoma are proof of this. They are expressive of all that was most eagerly alive and perceptive in the man's almost romantic love of the wilderness. Besides the complete and carefully prepared *catalogue raisonné*, a successful attempt has also been made in the text of the book to mention most of the principal canvases in so far as they are related to the development of the painter's work. Mr Hunter brings commendable insight to bear in his account of how MacDonald wrestled during his last years with those grandiose subjects he chose to depict in the Rocky Mountains. In his chapter on Algoma he might have dwelt at greater length on the exuberance of brushwork, the gusto of colour, that put a few of those particular paintings on a level above the rest. Oddly enough, no critical attention has been drawn to the peculiarly stylized drawings of the man, which seem to have had some influence on graphic art in Canada. Yet otherwise the short chronicle is well balanced. Also one or two new and significant facts are presented about the various influences that helped the Group of Seven to form their special approach to Canadian landscape, such as the visit in 1913 of Lawren Harris and MacDonald to a brilliantly coloured show of Scandinavian art then being held in Buffalo.

"In a different category from the two books already mentioned is *The Story of Art*, by Regina Shoolman and Charles Slatkin, published by the Halcyon Press, New York. This is supposed to be written 'to give the average person a comprehensive, clear understanding of the world's great art and why it is great.' That task was once done with great insight and sweep of knowledge by the late Roger Fry in a hundred pages or so of closely printed text; a few other distinguished art critics have also attempted similar imaginative labours. This new work in 322 pages by two authors, one of whom, Miss Shoolman, was educated partly in Canada and lived here until about ten years ago, adds nothing to previous histories. Its chapters on the social and aesthetic background of the various periods are merely compilations of material found in numerous more specialized volumes. If the style were a little more original, a little more illuminating, there would be an excuse. But the writing varies, and is unfortunately murky; for example, we read of Giorgione that his work 'is the first that gets under our skin, that makes the spine tingle through some strange appeal

that is primal and romantic, an echo of the ancient Garden of Eden delight that has been forever lost to us, though our souls may ever yearn for it and the eye grow moist with a nameless longing.' Mostly the pages are devoted to anecdotes about selected painters. Such stories are useful if they serve to bring out significant aspects of the men's creations; this they but rarely do. The book really comes to a tag end in its chapter on French art, where none of the following—Boucher, Ingres, Delacroix, Manet, Poussin, or Cezanne—are thought worthy of biographical sketches. Instead we find, of all things, several pages devoted to Rosa Bonheur and Constant Troyon!

"When war restricts many cultural activities, it is all the more surprising and welcome to note that a quarterly journal of the arts has been founded in the Maritime Provinces. Under the editorship of Walter Abell, *Maritime Art*, as the publication is called, should prove to be an enterprise well worth while. To be sure, the first issue of October, 1940, was mimeographed, as it was impossible to finance a printed edition, but the reproductions inserted were generally satisfactory and there was one original linocut. The notes and articles reach a fair standard, and if the creative comments of the editor can be lived up to in future, the magazine should deserve a more than regional circulation."

III

This section constitutes a separate essay by Professor A. Brady on some of the more important publications in the field of the Social Sciences, and is therefore placed in quotation marks.

"As in the past, the largest group of studies are those pertaining to political and economic history. Next in importance, but much less numerous, are works written from the point of view of sociology and social economics. A third group includes studies in the broad field of descriptive and technical economics, and the final group includes those which are either specifically or loosely studies in geography.

"In history the two outstanding books are *The Cod Fisheries*, by Professor H. A. Innis, and *The Mingling of the Canadian and American Peoples*, by Professors Marcus L. Hansen and J. Bartlet Brebner. Both appear in the series, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment, on the Relations of Canada and the United States, and the reputation of the series will be notably enhanced by their

addition. *The Cod Fisheries* is built on the lines of previous books by Professor Innis (the theme being a staple industry and its relations to the development of a regional economy), but the base is of necessity broader, especially in the extensive treatment of state policies and the tracing of influences and implications far beyond the regions in which the basic industry developed. The theme of the cod fisheries indeed, more clearly than the fur trade, introduces the play of intense national rivalries over a long period in the history of North America. The fisheries were intimately linked with the growth of naval power, and hence with the emergence of the commercial empires which struggled for dominance in the Western Hemisphere. In later times they figured prominently in the commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and it is here especially that Professor Innis's volume makes a genuine contribution to an understanding of the history of Canadian-American relations. Yet the book is not concerned with this or that special aspect of the fisheries, but with their whole important history from the age of discovery to the present. The intricate competitive character of the industry is discussed in its ramifications, the changes in technique, the repercussion of fluctuations in the price of salt, and the revolutionary effects of the technological advance which came with iron, steel, steam and the perfecting of refrigeration. It may perhaps be complained that the factual sweep of the book is more extensive than was necessary; that younger students at any rate may be left dizzy by the feat of reading it, or still worse, bogged in the detail. One reviewer contends that too much space has been given to political developments,[1] and in a sense the criticism is just. The unity of the volume would have been enhanced if the political developments relative to the main theme were more briefly treated; an adequate treatment of them in any case belongs to another type of study. In defence of the space devoted to politics and policies, Professor Innis may logically refer to the inescapable fact that the cod-fishing as an industry was entangled throughout with national policy. Where politics began and economics ended was never clear. In some places throughout the book, especially where broad interpretative summaries are ventured, the meaning and force of the argument are impaired by an

[1]Herbert Heaton in *CHR*, March, 1941. See also the review by Professor A. P. Usher of Harvard, in *CJEPS*, Nov., 1940.

excessively condensed and enigmatic style. But whatever the surface blemishes, this is a work of impressive scholarship which will long be important, first because it is a valuable addition to the literature of mercantilism, secondly because of the fresh and welcome light which it throws upon important aspects of Canadian-American relations, and thirdly because it has something significant to say on the commercial relations of Maritime Canada, especially Nova Scotia, with the remainder of the Dominion in the formative period of the nineteenth century.

"In *The Mingling of the Canadian and American Peoples* the late Professor Hansen and Professor Brebner, who undertook the task on the former's death, describe the general course of settlement in North America from the establishment of "the Atlantic base" in the seventeenth century to the depression in the thirties of the present century. The chief import of the book is to demonstrate that this vast movement of peoples paid scant attention to political boundaries (at least after 1763) but was inspired dominantly, although not always exclusively, by the desire for economic betterment. The people proceeded to the areas of greatest economic promise. As Professor Shotwell aptly remarks in the Foreword, 'the call to the settler, the worker, the industrialist or the scholar was that of opportunity; the keynote to his thinking in all these matters was individualism.' Throughout, broadly, one hundred and forty years Canadians and Americans joined in the successive migrations, and some families within a few generations changed citizenship many times over. The consequence has been an intermingling of the two peoples, with profound effects upon the culture and relations of the neighbouring states. One cannot help wishing that the authors had gone further, and topped the account of the intermingling of people by a discussion of its more obvious cultural consequences. It must be granted that such a task would be exceedingly difficult, and one which up to the present has not been attempted in other volumes of the series, except in a fragmentary manner in *Canada and Her Great Neighbour* and *Labor in Canadian-American Relations*. One would like to learn, for example, something of the religious effects of this criss-crossing of population, and also the influence upon the aims and character of North American political democracy. The volume is written in a forceful style, with elaborate documentation. Upon the Canadian phases of settlement it hardly throws much new light, but it succeeds in

showing more clearly than has been done before, the interrelation between population movements in the two neighbouring countries, especially illustrating how these movements were not simply parallel but integral.

"Less likely to tempt the general reader are other works of history published in 1940. A third volume appears in the Series on the Relations of Canada and the United States, *The Diplomatic History of the Canadian Boundary, 1749-1763* by Max Savelle. It is a highly specialized and competent monograph by an American scholar on a theme that is of little interest except to the specialist. Two stout volumes of source-material appear under the imprint of the Champlain Society: Robertson's letters, 1817-1822, edited by Mr E. E. Rich of Cambridge, assisted by Mr R. Harvey Fleming of Toronto, and *The Journal of Captain James Colnett*, edited by Judge F. W. Howay of British Columbia. The first of these impressively printed books draws its material from the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, and provides (in the letters of Colin Robertson) the basis to redescribe and reinterpret the steps leading to the union of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. The significance of Robertson's letters and a fresh historical valuation of the events to which they relate are presented in an admirable introduction of over one hundred pages. This is a source-book of major importance. *The Journal of Captain James Colnett* deals with an event less significant in history, but with more human interest. It re-tells the story of the Nootka Sound incident of 1789 and the claims of Spain to the western coast of North America. Captain Colnett commanded the *Argonaut*, a trading vessel which was seized by the Spaniards in Nootka Sound, and he underwent for a year imprisonment in San Blas. Colnett's journal describes the events of the seizure, and Judge Howay prints in an appendix the parallel narrative concerning the incident in the diary of Martinez, commander of the Spanish ships.

"Of considerable interest is another primary source, *The Diary of Alexander James McPhail*, dexterously edited by Professor H. A. Innis. This diary of the former President of the Canadian wheat pool, who died in 1931, might be classified with equal logic among the works in descriptive economics, since much of its importance lies in the light which it throws upon the emergence of the wheat pool and the methods of its management. As history it can be of concern only to the specialist who is studying the agrarian move-

ment in Western Canada after the last war. In the main, especially in the early part, it is a lean diary, for McPhail had no literary impulse. It is facts, not thoughts, which constitute the substance of most entries. We are left to glean his thought indirectly from his statement of facts. As might be expected, the most significant part is the entries of the later years, which deal with important developments and are interestingly supplemented at intervals by letters, those to Mrs McNaughton being specially informative. McPhail's comments on persons in the later entries have sometimes a sharp sting, which may be attributed partly to the growing anxieties and pressures under which he lived and partly to his increasing difficulties in managing an economic institution in a competitive order by democratic methods. Indeed the one fact standing out sharply amid the multitude in this book, is the tragic dilemma confronting the agrarian movement with which McPhail was associated. It developed in reaction against authoritarian institutions, and it was stubbornly resolved at all costs to be democratic, but the extent of its democracy was partly the measure of its difficulties, and McPhail broke his health in trying to cope with them.

"In the category of history must be placed many of the monographs which constituted in 1940 something of a political if not a literary landmark, those published as appendices to the Report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission. Volume I of the main Report is itself strictly history; it is a survey of the economic and constitutional development of Canada from 1867 to 1939, and is certainly the most informative volume on the theme. Its defects are evident. The aim of the Commissioners was to make the first volume a source-book of information, with abundant statistical tables and detailed descriptions. A source-book it is, with the usual literary limitations of such. It contains much repetition, and the analysis is not without contradictions. It is not a finished interpretation of the period—one could hardly expect it to be, but he who would write a finished interpretation will certainly not ignore it. Many of the supplementary volumes, published as appendices, are historical in character. Notable among these are: *British North America at Confederation* by D. G. Creighton; *The Economic Background of Dominion-Provincial Relations* by W. A. Mackintosh; *Growth of Government Activities since Confederation* by J. A. Corry; *The Economic History of the Maritime Provinces* by S. A. Saunders.

British North America at Confederation is an essay which breaks into two divisions: the first part treating economic and social conditions and the second public finance. Considerable use is made of contemporary books, speeches, and newspapers, and the writing is brisk. *The Economic Background of Dominion-Provincial Relations* is a lucid exposition, in little over one hundred pages, of the economic and technical forces which influenced the interaction of Dominion and provinces. The essay does not represent profound research, but rather a judicious synthesis resting on the investigations of contemporary Canadian scholars. It owes a special debt to the scholarly studies which Professor Mackintosh himself in former years directed on pioneer settlement. In *Growth of Government Activities since Confederation* (mimeographed) Professory Corry compresses much information concerning the various economic activities of government during the past seventy years. It has much more the character of a "compilation" than a polished essay. *The Economic History of the Maritime Provinces* (mimeographed) is an authoritative and useful survey of the main phases of economic development in the Maritimes from Confederation to the present. Other printed and mimeographed volumes conveniently bring together information of both historical and contemporary significance. Their titles adequately suggest their nature.[2] The quality of these essays varies considerably, and most of them reveal only too clearly the haste with which they were compiled. Their chief value in the next few years is likely to dwell in the fact that they will constitute a starting-point for more thorough and finished studies. The $500,000 spent by the federal government on the Rowell-Sirois Commission may thus yield some scholarly dividends, even if the political investment remains barren.

"In Sociology and Social Economics there were three books of special interest published during the year: *Pioneering in the Prairie*

[2]Stewart Bates, *Financial History of Canadian Governments;* Wilfrid Eggleston and C. T. Kraft, *Dominion-Provincial Subsidies and Grants;* Esdras Minville, *Labour Legislation and Social Services in the Province of Quebec;* A. E. Grauer, *Public Assistance and Social Insurance, Labour Legislation, Public Health* and *Housing;* J. A. Corry, *Difficulties of Divided Jurisdiction;* L. M. Gouin and Brooke Claxton, *Legislative Expedients and Devices Adopted by the Dominion and the Provinces;* D. C. MacGregor, J. B. Rutherford, G. E. Britnell, and J. J. Deutsch, *National Income;* H. C. Goldenberg, *Municipal Finance in Canada;* F. A. Knox, *Dominion Monetary Policy (1929-1934);* and W. J. Waines, *Prairie Population Possibilities.*

Provinces: The Social Side of the Settlement Process, by C. A. Dawson and Eva R. Younge; *Canadians In and Out of Work*, by Leonard C. Marsh; and *Essays in Sociology*, edited by C. W. M. Hart. *Pioneering in the Prairie Provinces* is volume VIII in the series on Canadian Frontiers of Settlement. As its subtitle suggests, it concentrates upon the social circumstances in the life of frontier areas in the West, but the authors do not use the term 'social' in a narrow sense. They deal with many data of an economic character, such for example as the nature of trade centres on the frontier, and the basic economic facts which create these centres. Indeed, like most other volumes in the series, the study is socio-economic in substance. The early chapters contain data on agricultural practice, family life, and the expenditure of farming families in specific areas taken as samples. This early part is the least fresh and interesting, for the underlying economic factors have already been admirably discussed in *The Economic Problems of the Prairie Provinces*, constituting volume IV. In the present work the discussion is not illuminating, and the perspective is much too restricted. The later chapters, representing about three-sevenths of the text, are devoted to educational and religious institutions and health services, and are highly informative. On the whole the volume falls below the excellent standard set by Professor C. A. Dawson in *Group Settlement: Ethnic Communities in Western Canada*. One feels inclined to agree with the reviewer who writes that 'the organization of the material in terms of stable settlements, transitional areas, new pioneer areas, and chronic fringe areas, serves only to confuse the discussion of the problems being considered. It may be questioned whether these definitions are valid, particularly those of transitional and chronic fringe areas. . . . Many social phenomena are typical of the whole prairie region, and could much better have been discussed within a general framework.'[3] What to many will seem a singular gap in the study is the absence of any adequate treatment of the political impulses and activities of the settler, and the relations of his politics to the other phases of his social life. The frontier of Alberta in particular should have proved an interesting laboratory for such a study.

"*Canadians In and Out of Work*, by Leonard Marsh, is as much economics as sociology, but its social interest is obvious, and for the student of public administration it also has value. The essence

[3]S. D. Clark, *CHR*, Sept., 1940.

of the book is an elaborate statistical analysis. The author courageously attempts the gargantuan task of weaving the census statistics into a fresh picture of the Canadian working force, employed and unemployed, on the assumption that the new classification will be more significant than the ordinary classifications of the Bureau of Statistics. As to the importance of the analysis, opinion among statisticians is likely to differ, for it is highly subjective—much more so than the more orthodox classifications of the Bureau. Not being a statistician the reviewer can offer no evaluation, but it did not seem to him that Dr Marsh's analysis threw more light on the problem of unemployment than the monograph of the late M. C. MacLean and his colleagues in the Bureau of Statistics.[4] Of more general interest than the statistical analysis is part IV, 'The Wider Outlines,' with a brief chapter on social classes and a supplementary chapter on occupational recruitment. There is no novelty in the conclusions of this section, but Dr Marsh's observations have a special interest in view of his preceding painstaking analysis of occupational status. The significance of the rural background to Canadian society is aptly treated, and a contrast drawn between it and the rural community in England. In the latter country there are the traditions of landed gentry, servant classes, and agricultural labourers, each of whom had a 'station in life' accepted as one to which they were born and in which they might very properly die. 'The Canadian farm, for the most part, goes back to pioneer settlement as its origin, and its conventions, if not actually classless in character, emphasize individual effort and ability rather than pre-ordained social status.' The author recognizes, however, that new forces are operating in both town and country, which in time are destined to change greatly the influence of the farm upon Canadian society. The illusion, he holds, should not be fostered that there are no social classes in Canada. Sage public policy begins with recognition of the fact that classes exist, although they exhibit different traits from those in England, and that the democratic state must seek to prevent any widening of the cleavages between them.

"*Essays in Sociology*, edited by C. W. M. Hart, consists of five essays, four of which were originally lectures delivered in the University of Toronto. The essays by Professors Dawson and Hart explore the nature of sociology; those by Professors Park and

[4] *Census Monograph*, no. 11, 1938.

Parsons deal with special topics in social theory, and the final essay by Dr S. D. Clark treats a phase of Canadian social history. They are all of a high standard, but of course they do not constitute a unified book. Specially interesting and contentious are the attempts of Professors Dawson and Hart to allocate the place of sociology amid the social sciences. The argument of both suffers from over-simplification. In the most lucid and entertaining essay in the volume Professor Hart reduces the position of the liberal sociologists to a naïve simplicity that both Hobhouse and MacIver would certainly repudiate.

"The two chief books within the category of analytical and descriptive economics deal with money and banking: *The Economics of Money, Credit and Banking* by Principal F. C. James of McGill University, and *Central Banking in the British Dominions* by Professor A. F. W. Plumptre of the University of Toronto. Principal James's volume is the third edition, revised and enlarged, of a general text which has had considerable acceptance in American colleges. Anything like an adequate description of such a technical study (of over 700 pages) is not expected here. The analysis follows a text-book pattern, with restrained foot-notes and useful chapter bibliographies. The emphasis throughout is on institutional structure and functioning rather than upon the contentions of theory. The writing is lucid, and the abundant illustrations are usually apt and fresh. Professor A. F. W. Plumptre's *Central Banking in the British Dominions* is unquestionably the most significant new book of 1940 in the category of analytical economics, although it might also be classified in economic history since its emphasis is upon the *origin* of the central banks and the varied influences which conditioned their early development. An analysis of central banking in 1940 is likely to be merely history within a very few years owing to the rapid changes which the war is certain to effect. In any case, as the author points out, a study of the policies and achievements of the banks was difficult, for their lives were 'too short and too disturbed, and much of what little they had done was unrecorded in reports and statistics, left half shrouded in fogs like those enveloping Threadneedle Street.' The central theme is that the creation of the banks 'marked a milestone in the growing independence of the Dominions, in their emergence from colonial to Dominion status in matters of finance.' The arrangement of the book is skilful and logical; the writing, clear and forceful.

The discussion inevitably begins with the capital markets of the Dominions and the relation of the banks thereto, and moves smoothly to 'formative influences' and 'objects and operations,' discussed with reference to internal and international aspects. Much economic theory is deftly introduced, but is made an implicit part of the general theme mentioned above. Related in subject to the former work is *Canadian Investment and Foreign Exchange Problems*, edited by J. F. Parkinson. This volume falls into two parts: part I consists of nine essays on various aspects of foreign exchange; part II is made up of fourteen essays on sundry features of Canadian investment. Most of these studies pertain broadly to problems of exchange and investment in Canada between the two wars, although two chapters in part I discuss foreign exchange control since the outbreak of war in September, 1939. Obviously much of the information in the book will soon have merely an historical interest. The authors of the essays are a varied array of academic economists, economists employed by commercial houses, bankers, trust company officials, public servants, and one member of Parliament, who is also the manager of several investment trusts. Inevitably the quality in analysis and writing varies greatly. Some of the essays are so simple and deal so much with the commonplace that they might properly be included in a modern imitation of Mrs Fawcett's *Tales in Political Economy*. Others have the character of the less technical articles in an academic economic journal. The majority are simply descriptive, and the chief merit of the book is the abundant information set down clearly enough to be read by the ordinary business man. Of a like nature is *War Finance in Canada* by F. H. Brown, J. D. Gibson, and A. F. W. Plumptre, a pamphlet of one hundred and ten pages, published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The history of Canadian war finance, 1914-20, the principles of war finance, and the financial outlook are treated readably, and, in the case of the two latter topics, the Keynesian leanings are pronounced.

"Three brief books deal with economic problems other than those of banking and finance. *The State in Society* consists of a series of public lectures delivered in McGill University by Robert Warren, Leo Wolman, Henry Clay, and the late Lord Tweedsmuir. Professor Warren of the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton gave a number of lectures which in the book constitute a closely

reasoned essay of a socio-economic character on the contemporary issues of social change. Candidly, it is not easy to describe the central idea of the essay; there are really two or three ideas woven together. In the first part the essential structure of society is described as consisting of four elements: the family, the church, the economic organization, and the state. There are steady changes in the inter-relations of the four and also within each. While the pace differs in different nations, the pattern of change is much the same in all. In the second part of his essay Professor Warren seeks to emphasize the profound effects of war in the twentieth century on social change everywhere, and the position of the state in society assumes predominance in precise proportion to the imminence of war. Such is the basic meaning of modern totalitarianism; it is largely war-created; under war mentality since 1914 the sphere of the state in society must logically be enlarged. In the final part of his essay the author examines some of the issues of the state and business organization in American society, offering many penetrating comments upon developments since 1933. Professor Wolman of Columbia University in his essay discusses three topics: the meaning of employment and unemployment, labour relations since the last war, and industrial democracy. Mr Henry Clay, distinguished British economist, discusses 'liberalism in the modern world'; at least such a title may aptly be assigned to his three chapters on the liberal experiment, nationalism, and the limits of parliamentary governments. The three authors, especially Professor Warren, provided excellent intellectual fare to their audiences, and with Lord Tweedsmuir's concluding remarks their essays constitute a book that was well worth printing.

"Of much more popular interest are two booklets on co-operation. *Enquiry Into Co-operation*, published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, consists of a series of nine discussions on the economic and social aspects of co-operation in Canada, which were originally broadcast. The contributors are all men closely associated with co-operative enterprises. Subject to the obvious limitations of broadcast material, the discussions are informative, and should prove to be useful in popular adult education. *The A.B.C. of Co-operatives*, by Gerald Richardson, is a simply written handbook for those interested in organizing co-operatives. The author is the director of the co-operative division of the

Government of Newfoundland, and his practical experience enriches his exposition. For its purpose the book is to be recommended.

"The final group of works pertains to geography, and here the outstanding book of the year, and a distinguished book in any year, is *Australia* by Professor Griffith Taylor. It is hardly necessary to say that Professor Taylor is a master of his subject. For over twenty years he was one of the few professional geographers in Australia, and as teacher and writer contributed significantly to the public discussion of geographic controls upon the possible progress of Australian settlement. He has previously published two books on the subject of Australia, but, much more than its predecessors, the present volume is intended for the specialized students of geography. Roughly speaking the book is evenly divided between a treatment of physical and human geography. The author's range is encyclopaedic. Few, if any, details of significance pertaining to the geographic environment (or even the human aspects of the country) escape him. We are told concerning the correct pronunciation of Canberra, the monetary cost of bores in the area of artesian waters, the physical reason for these costs, the real problems of irrigation, the depredations wrought by the rabbit (forty rabbits eat as much fodder as one sheep), the extent and nature of the Australian desert, the influence of Queensland's tropical climate upon the health of its white inhabitants, the price of a Longhorn bull in 1807, and almost countless other matters. Not merely are the facts interesting in themselves; Professor Taylor constantly relates them to the basic features of physical geography. Concerning the quality of the technical part of the subject this reviewer is not entitled to write, but at least he can testify that Professor Taylor has written a book which makes more understandable the economic and social development of Australia. It will become a companion of all social and economic studies of the Commonwealth.

"Two other books come loosely within the category of studies in geography. Stephen Leacock's *British Empire* might be described as political geography, for the author seeks to explain how the Empire came to be what it is and the influence of geographic factors upon its development. It is written in Professor Leacock's sprightly style, but in addition to epigrams contains an abundance of facts upon the political and economic features of the present Empire and its component parts. Professor A. R. M.

Lower's *Canada and the Far East, 1940*, a volume in the Institute of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series, is a survey on historical lines of Canadian commercial and cultural relations with the Orient. Not as much is made of the geographic factors as one would have expected from an author who in the past has always shown an awareness of their importance. This is an informative and well-written book, marred occasionally perhaps by an extravagance of personal opinion on some of the issues. Of special interest is the discussion of Canadian public opinion in regard to Japan's imperialism since 1937, and Professor Lower's assessment of the situation is sage."

IV

On two works dealing with the history of the Roman Catholic faith in Canada—Mr Perkins Bull's *From Macdonell to McGuigan*, and Father Pénard's *Vicar Apostolic of Keewatin*, now translated from the French—Professor D. J. McDougall has supplied the following note:

"Outside the Province of Quebec little attention has so far been given to the history of the Catholic Church in Canada. Yet the Church has played a significant role in the development of almost every part of the Dominion, and there is here a theme for an historical work of the first importance. A good deal of material already exists in the form of articles, biographies, memoirs, and the like; and to this material the two volumes here listed will add something of undoubted value. Neither is in itself a work of outstanding importance, but both contain matter that is essential for the history of the areas with which they deal.

"Mr Perkins Bull's latest addition to his story of Peel County is a curious compilation of history and anecdote, together with a certain amount of material which seems to have no special relevance to the subject under discussion. It contains a good chapter on the Jesuit missions of the seventeenth century, prefaced by a moving page from Dr Pratt's recent poem; a bad chapter on the history of Catholic emancipation and the career of Sir Robert Peel, introduced for no apparent reason except that Peel represented the town of Cashel in the imperial Parliament and that Cashel happened to be the home of Mr Bull's ancestors; and a series of more or less connected essays on the growth of the Church in southern Ontario from the original settlements in the Ottawa valley to the archdiocese

of Toronto at the present time. These chapters are of unequal value. Some of the biographical sketches, notably those of Father Edmund Burke and Connell Baldwin and his family, are excellent. There are, too, many pages which reveal a genuine insight into the conditions of pioneer life, and into the difficulties faced by those who were attempting, often with very intractable material, to care for the spiritual welfare of these scattered communities. Mr Bull writes with sympathy and often with deep understanding; but much of his material is trivial and of doubtful historical value, and some of his documentation, based upon an impressive bibliography, seems somewhat uncertain.

"Father Pénard's life of Bishop Charlebois[1] is a simple narrative of the work of the Oblate mission in the North-West during the past half-century. It is a story of courage, endurance, and single-minded devotion which marks Bishop Charlebois out as one of the builders of Western Canada, and as one of the great missionaries who have laboured to spread Christianity to the remote places of the continent. Much of the toil and hardship endured by the Bishop was shared by the author, but of that little appears either in the text or in the modest preface. The translation is often unsatisfactory, and there are too many errors in the printing. The book is probably better in the original language."

Professor J. H. Elliott has written the following note on Dr MacDermot's *History of the School for Nurses of the Montreal General Hospital* and Dr Heagerty's *Romance of Medicine in Canada:*

"The School of Nursing of the Montreal General Hospital celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year, for which event Dr MacDermot's sketch of its history forms an appropriate memorial. The hospital itself was the outgrowth of the work of the Female Benevolent Society, formed in 1816 to deal with poverty and illness in the city, whose 'House of Recovery' was supplanted in 1819 by the Montreal General Hospital. The story of the growth and development of the hospital is built around extracts from the records of the Committee of Management, and from the same source comes much of the story of the nursing services, from the day of the Sairy Gamps down to the correspondence in the seventies

[1]Pénard (Jean-Marie), Vicar apostolic of Keewatin; Bishop Ovide Charlebois; trans. from French by Mary Agatha Gray (Montreal, Beauchemin, 248pp., $1.00); published in 1939 and noted—but not reviewed—in "Letters in Canada: 1939."

with Florence Nightingale and the Nightingale Training School of St Thomas's Hospital. Training at first was rather desultory, and it was only with the appointment of Miss Livingston in 1890 that the school was completely organized. The fifty years of work is well told with appropriate reference to the character and influence of Miss Livingston, her successors and their staff. In an appendix are many illuminating letters written by Miss Livingston to her sisters during 1890 and 1891. Another appendix records the proceedings of the anniversary, and there is a list of graduates including those of the Western Hospital, the Alumnae Associations having amalgamated in 1933. It is a splendid record of achievement, with a background of pioneering difficulties well drawn.

"*The Romance of Medicine in Canada*, by J. J. Heagerty, an attractive little book, is the author's attempt to bring to a wider circle of readers a résumé of his former work, *Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada* (2 vols., 1928). History as taught and written makes little reference to the major role played by disease in the wars for control of the continent, nor how on numerous occasions disease was a factor in deciding Canada's destiny. There is romance in the picture of the development of medicine and its control of disease whether in the decimating epidemics of the early days of struggle for possession of Canada or in the later days of more peaceful progress. Hospitals, nursing, medical schools, and the regulation of the practice of medicine form part of the story."

A word must be added on four or five other popular works in the field of history.

In *Ultima Thule* Mr Stefansson explores the possibilities and probabilities regarding the location of that mysterious region. The volume is a companion to his *Unsolved Mysteries of the Arctic*, reviewed in "Letters in Canada, 1939." We admire again his detailed knowledge and his skill in sifting evidence and in the hypothetical reconstruction of events. The book is not without its purpose of propaganda: the last third is devoted to what can only be called an apology for the climate of the Far North.

Professor G. W. Brown has produced an attractive volume of *Readings in Canadian History* from the discovery of America to the end of the eighteenth century. Primarily designed for use in high schools, where the study of history is too often confined to the reading of secondary material, the book should also prove interesting to the general reader who wishes, without too much expenditure

of time, to clothe the framework of Canadian history with something more living and immediate. The arrangement is in the main chronological, and chief emphasis falls on the great events and personalities in our early history, but from time to time the narrative pauses to sketch in the conditions of life and we not only learn of the people and their homes but hear the very songs they sang. The documents are carefully selected; there are brief but sufficient introductions, and the list of sources, together with the bibliography, contains abundant suggestion for further reading. It will be interesting to see what effect the use of this book will have on the students' sense of the past and on their attitude towards history as a subject of study.

Canada's Romantic Heritage, by E. C. Woodley, retells in clear and simple form the story of New France. (Why is romance always tacitly assumed to have stopped short with the Conquest?) The volume is fully—not well—illustrated. There is no detailed documentation, but there is a list of authorities (rightly divided into primary and secondary) for each chapter. The book seems on the whole admirably suited for students of high-school age: it gives information and may also stimulate curiosity and furnish models for the writing of simple historical essays. It could profitably be coupled with Professor Brown's source-book.

Much more original research has gone to the making of *The Story of Advertising in Canada*, by H. A. Stephenson and Carlton McNaught, which opens up and reduces to order a chapter of no small importance in the history of the Canadian mind and of the influences brought to bear on it. Some sense of the magnitude of those influences can be got from the fact that on advertisement in journals alone thirty-five million dollars is annually expended in the Dominion. North America, if not the birthplace, is at least the spiritual home of what its exponents delight to call the "advertising game," but in this, as in other matters, Canada is something different from a mere appanage of the United States. "Strong as are the similarities, the differences, though often subtle, are real. Geography, population and political forms have ministered to this two-way pull to give the Canadian population and the Canadian market distinctive character, not always clearly understood either by other British peoples or by the people of the United States." The subject is conceived in a liberal spirit and the changes of the last fifty years in Canadian trade and in Canadian taste and

interests are recorded and related to the central theme. The work is profusely illustrated, mainly with reproductions of advertisements; most of these are unmentioned in the text, on which they furnish nevertheless a sort of pictorial commentary. One's only complaint is that the desire to include so many reproductions has reduced them in size to the point of illegibility. Of special interest is the reproduction of some forty-five advertisements and announcements used by the Canadian government in the war of 1914-18. Altogether this is more than a history of commercial advertising. It is a book on Canada to interest the intelligent layman, and the style, as befits a popular work, is not only lucid but buoyant.

Journalism—not to say sensational journalism—is written large on every page of H. Dyson Carter's *Sea of Destiny: The Story of Hudson Bay*. Mr Carter writes jerkily and with violence. In the historical sections of his volume his special *bête noire* is the Hudson's Bay Company, but he has other and only less outspoken hatreds. The quality of his reasoning, as also of his style and tone, may be guessed from the following piece of sustained and ill-tempered nonsense: If Louis XIV had not signed away his possession of Hudson Bay, he dreams,

> all the civilized people of the earth would today speak French as their native tongue. All the bloody conflicts of the Old World from the Seven Years' War down would never have been fought, for the tricolour of Republican France would have ruled every ocean in the New World. All North America would now be one vast nation, with New York the hub of the universe and the British Empire an amusing dream remembered only by historians. All this, had a king of France known more geography. . . . But the careless signature was scrawled. A sea thrice won from the English by the daring and brilliance of French commanders who had fought almost a century for the prize they knew to be worth more than England itself,—that great sea was returned to the British navy at the scratch of a pen. The sea was Hudson Bay.

The volume is dedicated to the memory of the rebel leader Riel. For chapter XIII Mr Carter finds the resources of the English language (even as he habitually writes it) inadequate, and breaks into a sort of pigeon English. It would be a pity if the reader did not persevere to (or perhaps better, commence at) chapter XXIII. For thereafter Mr Carter develops his thesis that Canada's undefended northern frontier constitutes an ever-present danger to her and to the United States, which may or may not be sound. The weight of military opinion seems to be against it if one may trust Professor Stacey's *Military Problems of Canada* (already

reviewed in the QUARTERLY for January, 1941). But the thesis is interesting nevertheless, and in this most surprising of all wars military opinion seems more than ever prone to be mistaken.

Nothing could differ more radically from Mr Carter's volume than another work of journalism, but the higher journalism this time, admirable in its lucidity, cogency, and tone: Professor Edgar McInnis's *Oxford Periodical History of the War*, now collected as *The War: First Year*. The conditions are exacting, though Mr McInnis is not under the extreme pressure of the daily or weekly commentator such as Major George Fielding Eliot or Strategicus. There is time for events to fall into some sort of perspective, yet not to have lost their freshness or the sense that their results are not yet complete. The task requires great knowledge, judgment, and skill, if the writer is to avoid on the one hand an obvious and dulling caution and on the other the temptation to prophecy. Professor McInnis, who eludes both dangers, has executed his task to admiration.

Among the works listed under Background we select one for comment, not because of any intrinsic importance or because we think it a reliable guide to contemporary Canadian opinion—quite the reverse, but because of its tendentious character. *This Canada*, by Professor A. L. Phelps, is informed by one idea, or perhaps we had better say sentiment (which means an idea suffused with, and perhaps grounded in, emotion). The sentiment is for Canadian nationalism—or Canadianism, as it is euphemistically called, since Professor Phelps has wit enough to see that nationalism has got itself a bad name. From nationalism, by some unexplained process, all the gifts of prosperity, culture and even greatness are to flow. It is the doctrine of Emerson's "American Scholar"—one hundred years old and unrepentant. The plain truth is that nationalism and cultural achievement have very little to do with each other. To be truly and productively cultivated three things are necessary, and three only. The first is to appropriate all the heritage of the past (or at least as much of it as can be compassed); the second is to see the present as it really is, unobscured by prejudice and by wishful thinking; the third is frankly to speak forth one's findings in one's own idiom—which may be national or continental or even imperial, but which in our present state of development is most likely to be sectional. (Professor Phelps's own remarks contain, by the way, inescapable evidences of section-

alism, but let that pass.) As idioms there is perhaps little to commend one above another. For cultural worth depends not on the idiom adopted but on what is said in it. Fortunately the impulses of true culture—the impulses of acquisition, of realism, and of honest expression—are natural to the educated man and will not be permanently impeded by false counsel whether it is uttered behind a lectern or before a microphone.

In a second series, *The Canadian Heritage*, Professor Phelps appears again, "still harping on my daughter." By a singular irony "The Heritage of English Literature" was committed to his charge; for he is beset with inhibitions, not at all shared by his fellow exponents of the Scottish and Irish heritages, and assuredly not by the exponent of the French! Professor Phelps affects dismay when he considers that English is an alien literature to half the literate population of Canada. Even if this were true, he might comfort himself with the reflection that there are still several million to work on. But no; even to many of these it is alien because, like all great literatures, English literature is *so very national.* It must be; how else can one demand that Canadian literature shall be *so very national?* The elementary fact is that English, like other great literatures, speaks in its own idiom, but that it is never great simply by virtue of so doing. It is great by virtue of what it embodies of permanent human insight and wisdom. Stuart Sherman once included in a brilliant volume *On Contemporary Literature* an essay entitled "Shakespeare—Our Contemporary." They are all our contemporaries, the great figures of art and letters, if we will *humbly go to them.* And what is true of time is true of place. A function of education is to make us at home away from home; to demolish prejudice and stupid provincialism (by whatever euphemistic names they may be called), not to pander to them. One need not despair of getting English-speaking people to understand even French literature, or doubt that they will be very much the better for understanding it. But how, then, is one to smuggle in American literature, till Canadian is ready, and be continental (or sectional) if one cannot be national? The answer seems to be another question: Why resort to smuggling where there is no embargo? Why not present American literature on its own merits as an interesting, even a great, literature? No one outside bedlam would deny it a place *proportionate to its bulk and intrinsic merit.* There is no need for an elaborate air of

conspiracy—the sound of boots on the backstairs and of boring from within. And we suspect that there would be none if the teaching of literature were the real question at issue.

In a swiftly changing world our ties of friendship with the United States remain and are daily drawn closer. Let us rejoice that it is so, and remember that herein we are not moving apart from the Mother Country, but in closest step with her, and that more than ever our office of mediation may now be of service to her, to the United States, to the world, and to ourselves. Let us not refuse the role that time is thrusting upon us, and let us not belittle the heritage without which we could not play our part. While others are looking forward, let us not be found trudging with downcast gaze to the radio station, there to rehearse the shibboleths of the last twenty years—the bad years between the wars. The shibboleths are none the better for having been culled, some of them, from the New England of a century ago. Close your Emerson (as Carlyle might have said); open your Roosevelt and your Churchill.

So much for the lunatic fringe of Canadian nationalism. What is truly representative of Canada today is something quite different: a sober conviction of nationhood which grows with our growth and which will not sacrifice (much less sabotage) any part of our heritage. For a report of its progress, and its difficulties, one may safely commit the reader to Professor Chester Martin's wise and eloquent *Trends in Canadian Nationhood* (Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, no. C8). This is the conviction which, if it is strong enough, will guide us safely amid the dangers that menace us from without and from within.

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: ENGLISH-CANADIAN[1]

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

(Fourth supplement to list printed in "Letters in Canada, 1936")

Canadian Nature, 177 Jarvis St., Toronto [pub. five times a year by Whittemore Pub. Co.; 1939+; ed. A. R. Whittemore]. **Canadian Periodical Index,** Toronto, Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education [annual accumulation of quarterly indexes pub. in *OLR*, comp. by Circulation Department of U of T Library under direction of M. L. Newton; 1939+]. **Clubman,** 1410 Stanley St., Montreal [monthly; 1934+; ed. Otto Scheffer]. **Constructive Thinking,** 1405 West 39th Ave., Vancouver [monthly; 1940+; essays on religion, etc.; poems; ed. Evelyn Whitell; mimeo.]. **Fellowship,** P.O. Box 181, Toronto [monthly bulletin of C Conference of Christians and Jews; 1940+; C. E. Silcox, director]. **Food for Thought,** 198 College St., Toronto [pub. monthly by C Association for Adult Education, in succession to *Adult Learning*; 1940+; ed. R. S. Lambert; studies of current events and problems]. **Macdonald College Journal,** Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec [pub. monthly by Macdonald College; 1940+; articles on current events, agriculture, etc.]. **Man,** P.O. Box 41, Charles St. P.O., Toronto [pub. at irregular intervals by a Canadian group of humanists; 1940+]. **Maritime Art,** Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. [journal of Maritime Art Association; pub. every second month from October to June; 1940+; ed. Walter Abell; mimeo.]. **Maritime Co-operator,** Antigonish, N.S. [St. Francis Xavier University; in succession to *Extension Bulletin*; 1940+]. **Mediaeval Studies** [pub. for Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, St. Michael's College, Toronto, by Sheed and Ward, N.Y.; annual; 1939+]. **New World,** 6306 Park Ave., Montreal [monthly; 1940+; ed. J. K. Thomas; articles on current affairs, art, literature, etc.]. **Oxford Periodical History of the War** [written by Edgar McInnis and pub. at irregular intervals by Oxford University Press, Toronto; 1940+].

Canadian Author and *Canadian Bookman* have been united as *Canadian Author and Bookman*. Canadian Club of Toronto has discontinued publication of its *Addresses* for duration of war.

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference, and Bibliographies

British Columbia, Public Library Commission, Report, 1938-39 (Victoria, KP, 15pp.). **Canada, DBS,** Canada, 1940; official handbook of present

[1]These Lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press, under the direction of its General Editor and the Editor of "Letters in Canada."

All references in the Lists are to 1940, except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, is a note of more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of the few authors included, whom we believe not to be Canadians. The following abbreviations have been used:—*BCHQ—British Columbia Historical Quarterly*; C—Canadian; CBC—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; *CF—Canadian Forum*; *CGJ—Canadian Geographical Journal*; *CHA*—Canadian Historical Association, *Report*; *CHJ—Canadian Home Journal*; *CHR—Canadian Historical Review*; *CJEPS—Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*; *CMag.—Canadian Magazine*; *CPM—Canadian Poetry Magazine*; *Cur. Call—Curtain Call*; *DR—Dalhousie Review*; DBS—Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *FT—Full Tide*; *J—Journal*; KP—King's Printer; *Mac.—Maclean's Magazine*; *MN—McGill News*; *MAR—Manitoba Arts Review*; *MS—Mediaeval Studies*, Institute of Mediaeval Studies; N.Y.—New York; *NYT—New York Times*; *OLR—Ontario Library Review*; *PA—Public Affairs*; *Q—Quarterly*; *QQ—Queen's Quarterly*; *R—Review*; *RSC*—Royal Society of Canada; *SN—Saturday Night*; *SPB—Saskatchewan Poetry Book*; *TLS—Times Literary Supplement*; U of T—University of Toronto; *UTQ—University of Toronto Quarterly*; *WFP—Winnipeg Free Press.*

conditions and recent progress (Ottawa, KP, vi, 202pp., 25c.); Canada year book, 1940; official statistical annual of resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of Dominion (Ottawa, KP, xliv, 1192pp., $1.50). **Canada, Library of Parliament,** Annual supplement to catalogue of; classified list of all books and pamphlets added to Library from January 1st to December 31st, 1939 (Ottawa, KP, ix, 186pp.). **Canada, official postal guide,** 1940-1941 (Ottawa, KP, 344pp., $1.00). **Canadian almanac** and legal and court directory for 1940, ed. H. C. CORNER (Toronto, Copp Clark, 706pp., $6.00). **Canadian annual review** of public affairs, 1937 and 1938 (*see* VI F b). **Canadian Historical Review,** Archives and libraries (122, 365-6, 456-7); Canadian historical societies (119-22, 243-4, 363-5, 453-6); Graduate theses in Canadian history and related subjects (307-13); [List of] Recent publications relating to Canada (88-105, 221-37, 342-59, 432-50); T. F. MCILWRAITH, [Bibliography of] Ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology (105-14). **Canadian Institute of International Affairs,** Report on work of, 1939-1940 (Toronto, U of T Press, Institute, 3 Willcocks St., 50pp.). **Canadian Jewish Congress, Archives Committee,** Canadian Jewish archives; list of documents and material (Montreal, Congress, 2040 Bleury St., 1939, 201pp. mimeo.). **Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,** Bibliography of current publications on Canadian economics (123-34, 313-24, 483-94, 634-44). **Canadian parliamentary guide,** 1940, ed. A. L. NORMANDIN (Ottawa, editor, P.O. Box 513, 713pp., $4.00); Supplement (Ottawa, editor, 50pp., 50c.). **Catalogue of Canadiana and Americana** from private library of a collector, n.s., no. 1 (Victoria, John Forsyth, "Old Fort" Book and Print Store, 44pp.). **Census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts** in United States and Canada (N.Y., H. W. Wilson Co., vi, 222pp., $3.00). **Ells (Margaret),** Calendar of White collection of manuscripts in Public Archives of Nova Scotia (Halifax, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 130, xiipp., $1.00). **5000 facts about Canada,** 1940 ed. (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., iv, 92pp., 35c.). **Grossman (Vladimir)** ed., Canadian Jewish year book, 1940-1941, vol. II (Montreal, C Jewish Year Book Reg'd, 454 Lagauchetière St. W., 352pp., $2.50). **Horning (F. J.)** comp., Canada, 1914-1939; economic and statistical study submitted on behalf of International Utilities Corporation (Montreal, author, Head Office, Royal Bank of Canada, 65 leaves mimeo.). **McKim's** directory of Canadian publications, 1940 (ed. 33; Montreal, McKim, 484pp., $3.00). **Maggs Bros., London,** Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador and Canadian Arctic; selection of six hundred and fifty books, with 44 illustrations (London, Maggs, 1939, 122pp.). **Montreal Special Libraries Association,** Directory of special libraries in Montreal; revised by Publications Committee (ed. 2, April; Montreal, Association, secr. Margaret Ireland, Royal Bank of Canada, Head Office Library, 47pp. mimeo.). **National Council of Women of Canada,** Year book, 1940 (Ottawa, Council, 204 Plaza Bldg., 233pp.). **National reference book on Canadian men and women,** with other general information for library, newspaper, educational and individual use (ed. 6; Montreal, Canadian Newspaper Service, 484 McGill St., 1038pp., $10.00). **Nova Scotia, Public Archives,** Report of Board of Trustees for year ended 30th Nov., 1939 (Halifax, KP, 23pp.). ***O'Brien (E. J.,** ed., Best short stories, 1940, and Yearbook of American short story (Boston) Houghton Mifflin, xviii, 525 pp., $2.50; revd. *NYT* Nov. 24). **Press guide,** 1940; general catalogue of British, Canadian, American and foreign periodicals (Toronto, Wm. Dawson Subscription Service, 94pp.). **Quebec Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce,** Statistical year book, 1939 (Quebec, KP, xxxiv, 466pp.). **Royal Society of Canada,** List of members and minutes of proceedings, 1940 (Toronto, U of T Press, iv, 174pp.); Proceedings and transactions of, meeting of May, 1940, vol. XXXIV (Toronto, U of T Press, v, 174, 137, 194, 46, 152, 140pp.). ***Thomson (S. H.),** Progress of medieval and renaissance studies in United States and Canada (Bulletin no. 15; Boulder, Colo., University of Colorado, 85pp., 50c.). **Toronto Public Libraries,** Books for boys and girls, ed. L. H. SMITH (ed. 2; Toronto, Ryerson, x, 367pp., $2.50); Books for youth; guide for teen-age readers, ed. A. M. WRIGHT (Toronto Public Libraries, 159pp., 25c.); Canadian catalogue of books published in Canada, about

Canada, as well as those written by Canadians, with imprint of 1939, no.18 (Toronto Public Libraries, 56pp., 50c.); Preliminary guide to manuscript collection in Toronto Public Libraries, by F. B. MURRAY and E. M. MURRAY (Toronto Public Libraries, iv, 60pp.). **University of Toronto Quarterly,** Letters in Canada, 1939, ed. A. S. P. WOODHOUSE: [E. K. BROWN, Poetry; J. R. MACGILLIVRAY, Fiction; W. S. MILNE, Drama; FELIX WALTER, French-Canadian letters; WATSON KIRKCONNELL, New-Canadian letters; A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Remaining material; Lists of publications] (April 282-395); (reprinted as separate offprint; revd. *CF* July, *CGJ* Aug., *La Culture* Sept., *QQ* autumn).

J. R. BALDWIN, Canada and Commonwealth affairs (*CHR* Sept. 314-19). BERTHA BASSAM, Public catalogue (*OLR* May 137-41). NORA BATESON, Regional libraries (*Culture* Sept. 344-8). G. de T. GLAZEBROOK, Canada and foreign affairs (*CHR* June 180-96). N. S. B. GRAS (comp.), Books and articles on economic history of United States and Canada (*Economic History R* Nov. 185-92). H. A. INNIS, Recent books on Arctic exploration and Canadian northland (*CHR* June 197-206). J. F. KENNEY, Public records of Province of Quebec, 1763-1791 (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 87-133). G. M. KIDD (comp.), Historical museums in Canada (*CHR* Sept. 285-97). W. A. M[ACKINTOSH], Norman McLeod Rogers, 1894-1940 (*CJEPS* Aug. 476-8). M. H. C. MEIKLEHAM, Special collections in college, university and public libraries in Canada (*OLR* Aug. 266-75). Recent government publications (*OLR* regularly).

See also annual reports of: CBC; National Museum of Canada; Public libraries throughout Canada.

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

***Adams* (J. T.),** Empire on seven seas; British Empire, 1784-1939 (N.Y., London, Scribner's, xiv, 391pp., $3.75; revd. *QQ* autumn). ***Albee* (Ruth and Bill),** Alaska challenge (N.Y., Toronto, Dodd, Mead, vi, 366pp., $3.50). ***Boorman* (H. R. P.),** Merry America [Royal Visit] (Maidstone, Eng., Kent Messenger). **Brown (G. W.)** ed., *et al.*, Readings in Canadian history (*see* II E). **Bull (W. P.),** From Macdonell to McGuigan; history of growth of Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada (*see* VI D). **Burt (A. L.),** United States, Great Britain and British North America from Revolution to establishment of peace after War of 1812 (*see* VII A). **Cambridge history of British Empire,** vol. II, Growth of new Empire, 1783-1870; general eds. *J. H. Rose, *A. P. Newton, *E. A. Benians (Cambridge, at University Press [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], xii, 1068pp., $16.00). **CBC,** Canadian heritage [addresses by W. F. Chipman, H. J. Cody, T. H. Davies, Sir William Mulock, A. J. Murray, A. L. Phelps, J. S. Thomson] (Toronto, CBC, 60pp., 25c.). **Dawson (C. A.)** and **Younge (E. R.),** Pioneering in Prairie Provinces; social side of settlement process (*see* VII A). **Etobicoke Press** historical number (Toronto, Toronto Community Newspapers, Oct. 24, 22pp.). ***Finnie* (Richard),** Lure of north (Philadelphia, David McKay Co., xx, 227pp.). ***Hansen* (M. L.),** Atlantic migration, 1607-1860; history of continuing settlement of United States (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Press, xviii, 391pp., $3.50; revd. *CHR* Dec.); Mingling of Canadian and American peoples; vol. I, Historical; completed and prepared for publication by J. B. BREBNER (Relations of Canada and U.S., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Toronto, Ryerson; New Haven, Yale, xxii, 274pp., $3.50; revd. *CF* Sept., *CHR* Dec., *CJEPS* Feb. 1941, *DR* Oct., *QQ* autumn, *TLS* Aug. 24). ***Irwin* (David),** One man against north (N.Y., Crowell [Toronto, Oxford], iv, 244pp., $2.00; revd. *CHR* June). ***Irwin* (L. B.),** Pacific railways and nationalism in Canadian-American northwest, 1845-1873 (Haddon Heights, N.J., author, 235 First Ave., 1939, xii, 246pp., $2.00). ***Lamond* (Robert),** Account of early settlements in Upper Canada: [reprint of] Rise and progress of emigration . . . also letters from settlements [1821] (*see* II E). ***MacCormac* (John),** Canada, America's problem (N.Y., Viking, 287pp., $3.00; revd. *CHR* Dec., *MN* autumn, *QQ* autumn, *UTQ* Oct.). **McNaught (Carlton),** Canada gets the news (report in international research series of

Institute of Pacific Relations, issued under auspices of C Institute of International Affairs; Toronto, Ryerson, x, 271pp., $3.50; revd. *SN* Feb. 8, *UTQ* Jan. 1941). ***Manning (W. R.)** ed., Diplomatic correspondence of United States; Canadian relations, 1784-1860; vol. I, 1784-1820 (Washington, D.C., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, xlviii, 947pp., $5.00). **Marsh (L. C.),** Canadians in and out of work; survey of economic classes and their relation to labour market (*see* VII A). **Martin (Chester),** Trends in Canadian nationhood (Oxford pamphlets on world affairs no. C8; Toronto, Oxford, 36pp., 10c.). **Maxwell, (L. M. B.),** Epitaphs of old grave-yard, Fredericton, N.B. (*see* VII A). ***Morrell (W. P.),** Gold rushes (Pioneer histories series; London, Adam and Charles Black [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], xii, 427pp., $6.00). **Phelps, (A. L.),** This Canada (*see* VI B). **Sage (W. N.),** Canada from sea to sea (Toronto, U of T Press, 32pp., 40c.). ***Savelle (Max),** Diplomatic history of Canadian boundary, 1749-1763 (Relations of Canada and U.S., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; New Haven, Yale; Toronto, Ryerson, xvi, 172pp., $3.25; revd. *DR* Jan. 1941). ***Siegfried (André),** What British Empire means to western civilization; trans. G. M. Wrong (Oxford pamphlets on world affairs no. C4; Toronto, Oxford, 28pp., 10c.). **Stephenson (H. E.)** and **McNaught (Carlton),** Story of advertising in Canada; chronicle of fifty years (Toronto, Ryerson, xviii, 364pp., $3.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *SN* March 16). **Toronto Public Libraries,** Canadian book of printing; how printing came to Canada and story of graphic arts, told mainly in pictures (Toronto, 500th Anniversary Committee, Toronto Graphic Arts Association, 137 Wellington St. W., xiv, 130pp., $1.00); Reading in Toronto, 1939; being fifty-sixth annual report of Toronto Public Library Board for year 1939 (Toronto, Ryerson, 43pp.).

Margaret Agar, Antique Ontario, ed. with introduction by J. E. Middleton (*Americana* Jan. 7-38). *Jack Alexander, Border without bayonets (*Saturday Evening Post* Jan. 6). Anon., Canada the link [book-trade and publishing] (*TLS* Sept. 7). Mrs. G. R. Booth, Within our gates [Jewish culture] (*SN* Jan. 27). J. B. Brebner, Canadianism (*CHA* 5-15). A. H. Brown, Salty Nova Scotia (*National Geographic Mag.* May 575-624). Jean Bruchesi, Adult education and libraries in Quebec (*OLR* March 12-17). S. D. Clark, Economic expansion and moral order (*CJEPS* May 203-25). John Hughes, Welsh contribution to Canada (CBC, C heritage 51-5). W. K. L[amb], John Robson versus J. K. Suter; three articles on Robson's early career (*BCHQ* July 203-15). *John MacCormac, As Canada sees us (*NYT* Dec. 1). R. O. Macfarlane, Winnipeg in seventies—as seen through local press (*MAR* spring 5-14). Graham McInnes, Baedeker on Canada (*CF* June 88-9); Baedeker visits Canada (*DR* July 207-12). Edgar McInnis, Canada's American problem (*UTQ* Oct. 101-5); Canadian nation of today (CBC, C heritage 46-50). R. A. Mackay, Canada goes abroad (*Yale R* autumn 109-26). R. G. Riddell, Cycle in development of Canadian West (*CHR* Sept. 268-84). G. G. Sedgewick, Musquodoboit (*DR* Jan. 467-71). H. M. Tory, Study of organization and work of Royal Society of Canada (*RSC Proceedings* 65-77). R. M. Woodbury, Seventh census of population in Canada (*CJEPS* Feb. 1-21).

C. History and Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Morgan-Powell (S.), This Canadian literature (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 14pp.).

Marius Barbeau, Asiatic survivals in Indian songs (*QQ* spring 67-76). A. Brady, Social studies, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 334-8). D. Buchanan, Canadian writings on arts, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 340-2). L. J. Burpee, Literary coincidence (*C Author and Bookman* April 9-10). A. L. Burt, Tribute to an historian [review of Essays in Canadian history presented to George Mackinnon Wrong, Toronto, 1939] (*UTQ* Oct. 121-4). C. N. Cochrane, Lord Tweedsmuir [review of Memory-hold-the-door] (*UTQ* Oct. 110-13).

JOHN FAIRFAX, Canada's colonial complex; journalism (*CF* July 117-18). M. Q. INNIS, Galt centenary (*DR* Jan. 495-501). J. S. MARTELL, Early parliamentary reporting in Nova Scotia (*CHR* Dec. 384-93). HOWE MARTYN, Literary scene in Canada (*NYT* Jan. 7, Nov. 3). S. MORGAN-POWELL, Governor-General's awards (*C Author and Bookman* April 12-13). GRACE TOMKINSON, Shakespeare in Newfoundland (*DR* April 60-70). A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Remaining material, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 323-47).

See also II A.

(b) Poetry

CLARA BERNHARDT, Ethelwyn Wetherald, appreciation (*C Author and Bookman* April 8). EARLE BIRNEY, Canadian poem of year [Brébeuf by E. J. Pratt] (*CF* Sept. 180-1); To arms with Canadian poetry (*CF* Jan. 322-4). E. K. BROWN, Poetry, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 283-9). CHARLES CLAY, Three men in canoe [Gordon LeClaire] (*Pathfinder* July). MARY FLETT, Hiram Alfred Cody (*C Author and Bookman* July 5, 13).

(c) Fiction

Anahareo, My life with Grey Owl (*see* VI A).

J. R. MACGILLIVRAY, Fiction, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 289-301). Y. H. Stevenson, Frederick Niven "Kootenay scribe" (*C Author and Bookman* April 7-8).

(d) Drama and Theatre

M. G. BOLTON, Lakeshore summer theatre; our first year (*Cur. Call* Oct. 5-6). L. BULLOCK-WEBSTER, Series of informal talks on community drama in British Columbia (Victoria, Department of Education, mimeo.). LAUGHLIN CAMPBELL, War and theatre (*Cur. Call* March 9-10). YVONNE FIRKINS, Drama for children (*Cur. Call* Jan. 13-14). ARCHIE MACCORKINDALE, Drama goes north (*Cur. Call* Jan. 5-6). W. S. MILNE, Drama, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 301-7). A. L. PHELPS, Festivals and national drama (*Cur. Call* May-June 11-12). ALAN SKINNER, London Little Theatre—past and present (*Cur. Call* Dec. 5-6).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada[2]

Canadian Handicrafts Guild, 1940 (Montreal, Guild, 2025 Peel St., 47pp.). **Guillet (E. C.),** Pioneer arts and crafts (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., x, 102pp., 75c.). **Hunter (E. R.),** J. E. H. MacDonald; biography and catalogue of his work (Toronto, Ryerson, xiv, 60pp., $2.50). **International Business Machines Corporation,** Contemporary art of Canada and Newfoundland; collection shown by International Business Machines Corporation, at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ontario, August 23 to September 7, 1940 (Toronto, Corporation, 36 King St. W., 27pp.). **Murray Bay, Quebec, Manoir Richelieu,** Catalogue of selection from water-colour and sepia drawings (1760-1850) in William H. Coverdale collection of historical Canadiana at Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q., exhibited at galleries of Art Association of Montreal (Canada Steamship Lines, 11pp.). **National Gallery of Canada,** Annual report of Board of Trustees for fiscal year 1938-1939 (Ottawa, KP, 21pp., 7 plates); Catalogue of painting and sculpture (Ottawa, KP, 162pp.). **Ontario Society of Artists,** Constitution and by-laws of Ontario Society of Artists as approved and adopted 7 December, 1937, approved by Minister of Education 10 February, 1938 (Toronto, Wyvern Press, 7pp.). **Pierce (Lorne),** Postscript on J. E. H. MacDonald, 1873-1932 (Toronto, Ryerson, 12pp.). **Toronto Public Libraries,** Canadian book of printing (*see* II B).

[2]Though we cannot undertake to list in detail volumes on music, or musical scores, we note that the following persons have written songs which have been brought to our attention: L. R. BELL, L. A. BROOKS and B. L. TAMBLYN, WILLIAM PERKINS BULL and N. FRASER ALLAN, A. R. COLLINS, E. C. and G. M. JAMES. See also CBC, Canadian composers (19 leaves mimeo.).

WALTER ABELL, Canada's National Gallery (*Mag. of Art*, Washington, D.C., June 256-62, 391-2); Jack Weldon Humphrey (*Maritime Art* Dec. 12-16). E. J. G. ALFORD, Practice courses in college art departments (*Parnassus* Nov.). ROBERT AYRE, Art in Montreal is given new and vigorous life (*SN* Nov. 16). MARIUS BARBEAU, Indian trade silver (*RSC Transactions* sect. 2, 27-41). D. W. BUCHANAN, Variations in Canadian landscape painting [Carl Schaefer and D. B. Milne] (*UTQ* Oct. 39-45). HUMPHREY CARVER, Home-made thoughts on handicrafts (*CF* March 386-7). WILLIAM COLGATE, Genesis of Canadian art movement (*Bridle and Golfer* Jan.-Feb. 22-4, 29, March 14-16, 34, April 20-2, 29, May 12-13, 30, June 16-17, 30-1); Personality of a painter; life and work of J. E. H. MacDonald in review (*ibid.* Nov.-Dec. 14-15, 33). CESAR COUTURE, Life for [Royal Canadian] Academy (*SN* Dec. 28). H. N. FRYE, Canadian watercolors (*CF* April 14). J. M. GIBBON, Music and community spirit (*Municipal R of Canada* Jan. 21-4). LAWREN HARRIS jr., Our "middle-men" of arts (*CF* April 18). MARGARET HUGHES, Guide to Canadian painters (*OLR* May 187-209). H. G. KETTLE, Canadian handicrafts movement (*CF* July 112-14). AIDA MCANN, Busy hands in New Brunswick (*CGJ* March 126-41). GRAHAM MCINNES, Art and artists (column in *SN* regularly Jan.-May, Oct.-Dec.); Art supplement (*New World* regularly from Feb.). Sir ERNEST MACMILLAN, Our musical heritage (*CBC*, C heritage 13-16). J. R. MACMILLAN (comp.), Music in Canada, short bibliography (*OLR* Nov. 386-96). MARY-ETTA MACPHERSON, Re-birth of Canadian classic [Barnum House, Grafton, Ont.] (*C Homes and Gardens* Sept. 30-2, 35-6, 38, 40). RONALD PECK, Handicrafts in restoration of Port Royal Habitation (*Maritime Art* Oct. 11-16). W. J. PHILLIPS, Art of Arthur Heming (*Beaver* Sept. 24-9). ANNE SAVAGE and EDWIN HOLGATE, series of articles on design (*Revue populaire; Family Herald and Weekly Star*). B. K. SANDWELL [Lucy Van Gogh *pseud.*], Father Metzger, painter of Canadian Indians (*SN* Dec. 14). KATHLEEN STRANGE, Canadian artist finds inspiration in frost painting (*Toronto Star* Feb. 10). R. de H. TUPPER, National music in Canada (*C Music Teacher* Sept., 1939, 9-12).

E. Texts, Critical Editions, etc.

Anon., Impartial account of Lieut.-Col. Bradstreet's expedition to Fort Frontenac (Toronto, Rous and Mann, 31pp.). **Brown** (**G. W.**) ed., and **Woodley** (**E. C.**), **Denton** (**V. L.**), **Talman** (**J. J.**) contributing eds., Readings in Canadian history (Toronto, Vancouver, Dent, xiv, 378pp., $2.25; revd. *CHR* Dec., *SN* Dec. 14). **Buchan** (**John**), *see* TWEEDSMUIR (Baron). **Creighton** (**Helen**) and **Senior** (**D. H.**) collectors, Twelve folk songs from Nova Scotia (London, Novello, 41pp., $1.50). **Cruikshank** (**E. A.**) ed., Collection of contemporary letters and documents, January to July, 1813 (Records of Niagara no. 44; Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Niagara Historical Society, 1939, 87pp.). **Gray** (**J. M.**) and **Upjohn** (**F. A.**) eds., Prose of our day (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xvi, 333pp., 60c.). **Howay** (**F. W.**) ed., Journal of Captain James Colnett aboard *Argonaut* from April 26, 1789, to Nov. 3, 1791 (Publications of Champlain Society XXVI; Toronto [U of T Press], xxii, 328, xiipp.; revd. *DR* Jan. 1941). **Innis** (**H. A.**) ed., Diary of Alexander James McPhail (Toronto, U of T Press, xiv, 289pp., $2.50; revd. *CJEPS* Feb. 1941, *DR* Oct., *QQ* winter). **[Lamond** (**Robert**)], Account of early settlements in Upper Canada, with introduction by *C. McWilliams; reprint of "Narrative of rise and progress of emigration, from counties of Lanark, Renfrew, to new settlements in Upper Canada, on government grant; . . . also interesting letters from settlements by Robert Lamond (Glasgow, Chalmers and Collins, 1821) (Sutro Branch, California State Library, Occasional papers, reprint series no. 12; prepared by personnel of Works Progress Administration; San Francisco, California State Library, mimeo.). ***Rich** (**E. E.**), Colin Robertson's book, September 1817 to September 1822; assisted by R. H. FLEMING (Publications of Champlain Society, Hudson's Bay Co. series II; Toronto, Society, 1939, cxxxii, 372, xiiipp.; revd. *TLS* March 16). **Tweedsmuir** (Baron) (JOHN BUCHAN), Canadian occasions (Toronto, Musson, 256pp., $1.50; revd. *SN* Sept. 28, *TLS* Nov. 16, *UTQ* Oct.).

[James Anderson], Chief Factor James Anderson's back river journal of 1855 (*C Field Naturalist* May, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 63-7, 84-9, 107-9, 125-6, 134-6). H. Biddulph (ed.), Canada and American Civil War; more Wolseley letters (*J of Society for Army Historical Research* summer 112-17). G. de T. Glazebrook (ed.), Letter on West by Sir Edmund Head (*CHR* March 56-9). W. E. Ireland (ed.), Helmcken's diary of Confederation negotiations, 1870 (*BCHQ* April 111-28). A. A. W. Ramsay, Letters from Letitia Hargrave (*Beaver* June, Sept., 18-19, 37-9). J. Richardson (ed.), Early settler on Ottawa (*CHR* June 177-9). [A. J. Thibodo], Diary of Northwest exploring expedition, 1859 (*Pacific Northwest Q* July 287-347).

III. POETRY

Angus (F. R.), As we are (Boston, Bruce Humphries, 107pp., $2.00; revd. *MN* winter). **Bourinot (A. S.)**, Discovery (Toronto, Ryerson, 12pp., 60c.). **Brundle (John)**, Unnamed maid of Lyme (Roche's Point, Ont., author, 1939, 20pp.); Woman of unbeaten trail (Roche's Point, Ont., author, 8pp.). **Buckley (Joan)**, Green flame (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, iv, 22pp.). **Canadian Authors' Association:** Edmonton Branch, Alberta poetry year book, 1940-41, eleventh year (Edmonton, Association, 11337-94th St., 48pp.); Montreal Branch, Poetry Group, Poetry year book, 1940 (Montreal, Association, P.O. Box 1424, 50c.). **Canadian poetry calendar** (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224). **Clarke (G. H.)**, McMaster University, 1890-1940, Commemoration ode (4pp.); Ode on Royal Visit to Canada, 1939 (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 3pp., 25c.). **Clarke (P. C.)**, From Canadian prairies, and other sonnets (London, Heath Cranton [Toronto, Copp Clark], 29pp., $1.00). **Cook (M. H.)**, Stumps, and other musings (Toronto, author, 1377a Bathurst St., 21pp., 35c.). **Dakin (Laurence)**, Prometheus the fire-giver; lyrical drama in three acts (*see* V A). **Dear (Allan)** coll., Canadian song lyrics (Winnipeg, Canada Pub. Co., 61pp.). **Ernst (H. S.)**, "Looking up" (Weston, Ont., author, Toronto Hospital, 22pp., 25c.). **Fewster (Ernest)**, Immortal dweller (Vancouver, Murphy and Chapman, viii, 66pp., $1.25; revd. *CPM* Sept.). **Firth (R. L.)**, Strange roads (Vancouver, author, 2426 Yale St., 56pp.). **Glynn-Ward (H.)**, Pioneers, and other poems (Toronto, Ryerson, 12pp., 60c.). **Graham (J. P.)**, From hill and dell (Grenville, P.Q., author, R.R.1, 56pp. 75c.). **Gray (F. W.)**, Musing of Maritime miner; in war and peace (Sydney, N.S., author, "Ingles Place," Esplanada, 24pp.). **Gustafson (Ralph)**, Poems (reprinted from *Sewanee R* April [12]pp.; revd. *CF* Aug., *DR* July). **Hagerman (J. S.)** comp., Eugenia recites (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 60pp., $1.00). **Hall (E. L.)** [Yvonne St. Claire *pseud.*], Soul's inquiry (Toronto, author, Apt. 7, 592 Church St., 1939, 4pp., 25c.). **Harden (V. L.)**, Postlude to an era (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 26pp.). **Henderson (C. L.)**, Our volunteers, and other poems (Montreal, author, 1536 St. Matthew St., 8pp.). **Horan (J. W.)**, Songs of north (Edmonton, Nor'West Miner, 40pp.). **Jaques (Edna)**, Britons awake (Toronto, Thomas Allen, 19pp., 25c.). **Kirkconnell (Watson)**, Flying bull and other tales (London, Toronto, N.Y., Oxford, viii, 189pp., $1.50; revd. *SN* Dec. 21); Western idyll (Hamilton, author, 31 Mount Royal Ave., 10pp.). **Klein (A. M.)**, Hath not a Jew . . . (N.Y., Behrman's Jewish Book House, xii, 116pp., $1.50; revd. *CPM* Sept.). **Lambert (G. M.)**, Rhymes at random (Vancouver, Ernest Church, 1939, [8]pp.). **Lovell (R. G.)**, Dreams in lamplight (London, Ont., Hunter Printing Co. [Glencoe, Ont., author, R.R. 3], 33pp.). **McLeish (J. A. B.)**, Not without beauty (Montreal, John Lovell, 7pp.). **Miller (Ewart)**, Over the wheel (Toronto, author, 22 Carlton St., 24pp.). **Moody (I. H.)**, Lava (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xii, 96pp., $2.00). **Moose Jaw Writers' Club,** Christmas, 1940 [Poems] (n.d., n.p. [Miss Genevieve Shantz, 1109 Alder Ave., Moose Jaw], 32pp.). **Morley (E. L.)**, Songs of freedom (Milverton, Ont., author, Box 212, 8pp.). **Phillips (W. R.)**, Rainbow of Niagara Falls, and other poems (Niagara Falls, Ont., Lindsay Press [796 Valley Way], 32pp.). **Pratt (E. J.)**, Brébeuf and his brethren (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, vi, 65pp., $1.25; revd. *CF* Sept.,

QQ winter, *SN* Aug. 17). **Roddick (A. R.)**, England's oldest colony (Montreal, author, 1459 Sherbrooke St. W., 4pp.). **Rowley (W. P.)**, Caravan of thoughts (Toronto, author, 615 Ontario St., 24pp. mimeo, 25c.; revd. *CF* June). **Ruark (Fletcher)**, Red wind and other poems (N.Y., Avon House, 64pp.). **Saskatchewan Poetry Society**, Saskatchewan poetry book, 1940-41 (Regina, Society, 30pp.). **Sawden (E. J.)**, Dream valley (Winnipeg, Canada Music Pub. Co., 320pp., $1.00). **Service (Robert)**, Bar-room ballads; book of verse (Toronto, Saunders, x, 169pp., $2.00; revd. *TLS* Jan. 23, 1941). **Smith (G. S.)**, Poems and a reverie (Toronto, Weaver Publications, 32pp., 50c.). **Sproule (Dorothy)**, Cloud and fire (Montreal, author, 1235 Crescent St., 40pp.). **Stephen (A. M.)**, Lords of air (Vancouver, B.C., author, suite 41, 610 Jervis St., 16pp., 75c.). **Towriss (L. Y.)**, Chords and echoes (Athens, Ont., author, iv, 22pp., 25c.). **Wilton (M. H.)**, Pageantry of days (Toronto, author, 92 Madison Ave., 15pp.).

Poems by the following selected writers have appeared: Alison Adams (*SN*), D. L. Aiken (*SN*), Harry Amoss (*SN*), M. I. Angus (*CPM*), C. L. Armstrong (*SN*), Virginia Arnold (*CPM*), Edwin Ash (*SPB*), J. L. Beattie (*CPM*), Stephen Bellamy (*CPM*), I. C. Benson (*CPM*, *London Poetry R*, England, *SN*), N. A. Benson (*CPM*), A. N. Bentley (*CF*), Clara Bernhardt (*Alberta poetry year book*, *C Author and Bookman*, *CHJ*, *CPM*, *Christian Herald*, N.Y., *NYT*, *SN*), Earle Birney (*CF*, *CPM*), G. P. Bosanquet (*CPM*), A. S. Bourinot (*CPM*, *SN*), C. F. Boyle (*CPM*), David Brock (*SN*), A. G. Brown (*CF*), Joan Buckley (*FT*), Ralph Buckley (*FT*), Louisa Burchell (*SN*), A. S. Bye (*SPB*), W. D. Calvert (*FT*), Dorothy Cameron (*CHJ*, *CPM*), Francean Campbell (*SN*), C. C. Cassidy (*CF*, *CPM*), Rena Chandler (*SN*), V. B. Chilton (*SPB*), Warwick Chipman (*SN*), G. H. Clarke (*QQ*), M. E. Colman (*CPM*), H. Condie (*SPB*), G. W. Cox (*SN*), Leo Cox (*CPM*, *SN*), Alan Creighton (*CF*, *SN*), G. Curtsinger (*CF*), E. M. Davis (*SPB*), Elizabeth Donaldson (*CPM*), Gilean Douglas (*CPM*, *SN*), J. M. Douglas (*SPB*), Hugh Duddridge (*SPB*), L. B. Duff (*SN*), N. M. Duncan (*FT*), J. M. Dunsmore (*SN*), Kathleen Earle (*CPM*), C. E. Eaton (*CF*, *QQ*), H. C. Elliott (*CPM*), S. C. Ells (*CGJ*), A. E. Elsom (*SPB*), Jack Ewing (*SN*), Stella Falk (*CPM*), Doris Ferne (*CF*, *CPM*, *SN*), Mary Finch (*SN*), A. M. Fox (*CPM*), D. A. Fraser (*American Hebrew*, N.Y., *CPM*), F. E. Fyfe (*SN*), Hazel Gilmour (*FT*), Gladys Goertz (*FT*), Mona Gould (*SN*), Sarah Grace (*World's Fair Anthology*, N.Y.), L. C. Gray (*CF*), E. K. Grayson (*SPB*), R. H. Grenville (*CF*, *SN*), Ralph Gustafson (*CF*, *CPM*, *Poetry*, Chicago, *SN*, *Sewanee R*, *Voices*), Norman Hainsworth (*CPM*), Katherine Hale (*CPM*, *SN*), A. W. G. Hall (*SN*), Frances Hanson (*CPM*), V. L. Harden (*CPM*, *SN*), A. R. Haskell (*SN*), Helen Hastings (*CPM*), C. L. Henderson (*CPM*), E. C. Henry (*DR*, *SN*), C. E. Hill (*SPB*), Clara Hopper (*CF*, *FT*), Vernal House (*CF*), M. Q. Innis (*SN*), I. G. Jackson (*Alberta poetry year book*, *Country Guide*, *Farm and Ranch R*), Edna Jaques (*SPB*), Kathleen Jarvis (*SPB*), David Johnson (*SN*), L. W. Jones (*SN*), Linda Joslyn (*CF*), M. P. Judge (*FT*), E. H. Kerr (*Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *CPM*, *Kapustkan*, Chicago, *Our Dumb Animals*, Boston, *Westminster Mag.*, Oglethorpe University, Georgia), John Kerry (*SN*), Watson Kirkconnell (*SN*), F. E. Laight (*CPM*, *SPB*), Joyce Lansbury (*SN*), C. L. Lanyon (*CPM*), Gloria Lauriston (*CPM*, *NHM*), Stephen Leacock (*SN*), G. LeClaire (*CF*), A. R. Leisner (*DR*), Lilian Leveridge (*Forest and Outdoors*), F. R. Livesay (*SN*), M. F. Loveridge (*SN*), Freda McArton (*CF*, *SPB*), C. H. MacIntosh (*DR*), J. B. Mack (*SN*), L. A. MacKay (John Smalacombe *pseud.*) (*CF*), S. J. McKay (*Forest and Outdoors*, *Lantern*, N.Y.), F. C. McLaren (*CF*, *DR*, *SN*), Jean McLellan (*SN*), M. F. MacLeod (*CPM*), Anne Marriott (*Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *CF*, *C Girl*, *CHJ*, *CPM*, *Chatelaine*, *Lantern*, N.Y., *NHM*, *Poet Lore*, Boston, *Portland Oregonian*, *Queen's Gardens*, Philadelphia, *SN*, *Young People*, Philadelphia, *Young People's Weekly*, Elgin, Ill.), Jane Marsh (*QQ*), Joyce Marshall (*SN*), Mary Matheson (*FT*), Gwendolen Merrin (*SN*), H. E. Middleton (*CPM*), J. E. Middleton (*SN*), Kenneth Millar (*SN*), J. L. Milligan (*SN*), S. E. F. Mitchell (*SPB*), Robina Monkman (*CPM*), L. M. Montgomery (*SN*), M. E. Moodie (*Forest and Outdoors*), I. H. Moody (*CPM*), L. Moulton (*DR*), Kathryn Munro (*CPM*), J. E. Nixon

(*SN*, *SPB*), Henry Noyes (*CPM*), Ierne Ormsby (*Empire R*), Margot Osborn (*SPB*), P. K. Page (*CPM*), Robert Page (*SN*), G. A. Palmer (*SPB*), Valance Patriarche (*SN*), M. L. Payne (*FT*), M. E. Perry (*Alberta poetry year book*, *Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *Mac.*), E. M. Pickel (*SPB*), Francis Pollock (*CPM*), E. J. Pratt (*SN*), L. A. Pratt (*SN*), Lionel Reid (*SN*), May Richstone (*NHM*), T. D. Rimmer (*SN*), W. H. Robb (*Narrator*), C. G. D. Roberts (*SN*), Lloyd Roberts (*CPM*), Dorothy Robinson (*CPM*), J. K. Rooke (*CF*), H. E. Ross (*CPM*), M. A. Ross (*CPM*), G. S. Russell (*SN*), Helen Sangster (*SN*), D. L. Saunders (*FT*), F. G. Scott (*SN*), N. E. Secord (*SPB*), Mac Sedgewick (*SN*), Genevieve Shantz (*SPB*), D. R. Sillery (*SN*), Diana Skala (*CPM*, *SN*), D. M. Sliter (*CPM*), John Smalacombe (*see* L. A. MacKay), F. T. Smith (*SPB*), Kay Smith (*CPM*, *SN*), Myra Smith (*SPB*), Raymond Souster (*CF*), E. F. South (*SN*), A. M. Stephen (*CPM*, *FT*), David Stephenson (*CF*), Kathleen Strange (*Chambers J*, Scotland), Arthur Stringer (*CPM*, *SN*), M. C. Stuart (*SPB*), Helen Swinburne (*Lögberg*), J. P. Talbot (*SPB*), Dorothy Trail (*CF*), J. M. Tutt (*SN*), M. D. Waddington (*CF*), P. D. Waddington (*CF*), Olive Walker (*CPM*), Mynnel Wallace (*SN*), W. Watson (*CF*), Amelia Wensley (*CF*, *SPB*), Bertha Wheelar (*FT*), S. A. White (*North American book of verse*, N.Y., *Poems for mother*, N.Y., *Poetry House anthology*, N.Y., *Sonnets*, N.Y., *World's Fair anthology of verse*, N.Y.), H. M. Whitman (*Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *Blue Moon*, Washington, D.C.), C. E. Wilkinson (*Poems for mother*, N.Y.), F. J. Williams (*SN*), C. N. Wilson (*SN*), Unda Wood (*SN*), G. B. Woods (*SN*), P. H. Wright (*SPB*).

See also poems in *Crucible*, Box 224, Toronto.

IV. FICTION[3]

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Allan (Luke), *see* Amy (W. L.). **Amy (W. L.)** (Luke Allan *pseud.*), The tenderfoot (London, Herbert Jenkins [Toronto, McClelland], 286pp., $2.00). **Barclay (Mary)**, Shining waters (Wide world story books; Edinburgh, Nelson, 116pp., 75c.). **Case (R. O.)**, Golden portage (N.Y., Doubleday Doran [Toronto, McClelland], 276pp., $2.00; revd. *NYT* March 3). **Clay (Charles)**, Fur trade apprentice (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, viii, 360pp., $1.50); Secret of dungeon (serial in United Church Publications). **Cunningham (L. A.)**, Light was her laughter (serial in *CHJ*); Sign of burning ship (Philadelphia, Penn Pub. Co. [Toronto, McLeod], 290pp., $2.25; revd. *NYT* Jan. 28). **De la Roche (Mazo)**, Whiteoak chronicles (London, Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], xii, 3900pp., $2.75); Whiteoak heritage (Boston, Little, Brown [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], 283pp., $2.25; revd. *NYT* Aug. 25, *SN* Nov. 30, *TLS* Nov. 9). **Denison (Muriel)**, Susannah rides again (N.Y., Toronto, Dodd, Mead, xii, 329pp., $2.35). **Eaton (Evelyn)**, Canadian circus (Toronto, Nelson, 240pp., $1.65); Quietly my captain waits (N.Y., London, Harper [Toronto, Musson], xii, 366pp., $2.75; revd. *TLS* Dec. 21). **Eggleston (Wilfrid)**, High plains (serial in *Country Guide*). **Forster (A. J.)**, Doors awaiting (N.Y., Daniel Ryerson, vi, 245pp., $2.00). **Greaves (Richard)** *pseud.*, Case of Constable Shields (Philadelphia, Pa., Dorrance, 341pp., $2.50). **Hunter (J. H.)**, Mystery of Mar Saba (N.Y., Toronto, Evangelical Publishers, 414pp., $2.00). **Niven (Frederick)**, Mine inheritance (London, Toronto, Collins, 432pp., $2.75; revd. *CF* Aug., *DR* July, *NYT* Jan. 12). **Ringuet,** Thirty acres; trans. by Felix and Dorothea Walter (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, iv, 324pp., $2.50; revd. *DR* Jan. 1941, *NYT* Oct. 13, *QQ* winter, *SN* Nov. 23, *TLS* Dec. 14). **Stringer (Arthur)**, Ghost plane; novel of north (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill [Toronto, McClelland], 304pp., $2.35). **Tweedsmuir (Susan)**, Mice on horseback (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, 192pp., $1.50; revd. *SN* Nov. 9). **White (S. A.)**, Code of Northwest (N.Y., Phoenix Press [Toronto, Ryerson], 255pp., $2.25); North of border (N.Y., Phoenix Press [Toronto, Ryerson], 256pp., $2.35).

[3]Books by American authors on the Canadian north are omitted.

B. Selected Short Stories

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: R. G. Allen (*CF*), R. R. Annett (*Saturday Evening Post; This Week*, N.Y.), Matt Armstrong (*CHJ*), Brian Atkinson (*CF*), Benge Atlee (*Mac*), L. G. Barnard (*CHJ, Mac*), Clara Bernhardt (*Young People's Weekly*, Philadelphia), W. D. Broadhead (*CF*), A. A. Brown (*SN*), Morley Callaghan (*New World*), Charles Clay (*Manitoban*, Winnipeg), L. A. Cunningham (*Mac.*), P. M. Curran (*SN*), Mazo de la Roche (*CHJ*), Hubert Evans (*American Girl, Searchlight*, N.Y., *Best stories for boys and girls*, Evanston, Ill., *Great wings and small*, N.Y.), H. N. Frye (*CF*), P. H. Godsell (*NHM*), Ralph Gustafson (*New Age*), Doris Hedges (*Cosmopolitan*), W. B. Holliday (*CF*), M. Q. Innis (*SN*), E. H. Kerr (*Family Herald and Weekly Star*, Montreal), Madge Macbeth (*DR*), Leslie McFarlane (*Mac.*), F. C. McLaren (*Scarlet and Gold*), Anne Marriott (*Western Recorder*), J. E. Middleton (*SN*), Kenneth Millar (*SN*), Jocelyn Moore (*SN*), Don Murray (*CF*), Howard O'Hagan (*QQ*), Leslie Roberts (*Britannia and Eve, Mac., Saturday Evening Post*), T. G. Roberts (*NHM*), M. L. Ross (*SN*), Virna Sheard (*CHJ*), Diana Skala (*QQ*), M. McC. Stewart (*Montreal Standard*), Kathleen Strange (*C Countryman*), Alan Sullivan (*QQ*).

V. DRAMA

A. Published Plays

Card (Patricia), Life of a toy (Toronto, author, 22 Hayter St., 11pp.). **Card (Raymond)**, "On guard for freedom" (Toronto, Robinson Plays, 128 Burgess Ave., 7pp.). **Dakin (Laurence)**, Prometheus the fire-giver; lyrical drama in three acts (Paris, France, Obelisk Press, 16 Place Vendôme, 1938, 84pp., 50 fr.). **Gowan (E. P.)**, Shop in Toad lane (Edmonton, Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, 16pp.). **Knox (Alexander)**, Old master; comedy (London, Constable [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], x, 129pp., $2.00).

Doris Bell and Winifred Kerr, Great Company (*C Red Cross Junior* Feb. 12-14). S. G. Bett, Higher entrance exam. (*Cur. Call* Jan. 7-10). D. M. Ferguson, Cave in woods (*C Red Cross Junior* Nov. 18-21); Magic candlestick (*ibid.* Oct. 4-6). Winifred Kerr and Doris Bell, Ever onward (*C Red Cross Junior* Jan. 19-21). H. E. Middleton, At a cross-roads' schoolhouse (*Educational R* Nov. 25-36). W. H. Robb, Radio script (*Crucible* summer 13-16).

B. Selected List of Plays Produced

L. G. Barnard, Man from yesterday (Holywood Playhouse). Earle Beattie, You can't beat fun (Dramatic Society, University of Manitoba). Billy Carr, Shafts of light; play of small-town family (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). Stuart Carson, Double dare; play of boys' life (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). Mary Chase, Mrs. Wilson warms up (I.O.D.E., Toronto). Dorothy Davies, Landon Lodge; 3-act play (Memorial Hall Theatre, Victoria, B.C.). Francis Dickie, First explorer (CBC), *see also* E. P. Gowan and. A. M. D. Fairbairn, His Excellency requests the pleasure (Victoria Little Theatre). R. McL. Farquharson, Her pattern (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). N. A. Frick, Harvest heat; play of Alberta fields (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). P. E. Golding, Devil take the hindmost; 3-act comedy (produced in Saint John); Nothing of importance; play in three acts (Theatre Guild of Saint John). E. P. Gowan, Hungry spirit (CBR); Printing, messenger of life (CJCA-CFRN); St. Paul's of London (CBR); and Francis Dickie, Altar of moon (radio serial in 7 parts); Indians in Paris (CBR); Pirate of Peace River (CBR). Margaret Kennedy, Mercy flight (CBC); Two legends (CBC). T. H. Lonsdale, When the geese fly; comedy of village life (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). J. M. MacLennan, Seven Caesars' ransoms; 3-act play (produced in part by Ottawa Branch, C.A.A.). J. A. MacNaughton, Final edition;

comedy of small-town editor (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). LEONORA MCNEILLY, Cross on hill (C Authors' Association, Toronto); Lad and tramp (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). ANNE MARRIOTT and MARGARET KENNEDY, Payload (CBC). LESLIE MORRISON, Jelly fish (Literary and Dramatic Society of North Bend, B.C.). W. D. PILCHER, Both their houses (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). ELIZABETH RENYI, Chipmunk and owl-woman; legend of Okanagan Indians (Banff School of Fine Arts, University of Alberta). MAYNARD ROBINSON, Unconscious moment (Arts and Letters Club, Toronto). WILLIAM SCHON, Dreams deferred (Prince Albert Little Theatre Guild); Umbrella man (*ibid.*). CYRIL STACKHOUSE, Better than light (Guernsey Drama Club, Sask.); Loneliest boy (*ibid.*). MIRIAM STEIN, Casting office (Children's Theatre, Montreal).

GRAHAM MCINNES has had scripts for eleven films produced by the National Film Board, Canada.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Anaharo, My life with Grey Owl; love story of Grey Owl and his companion in the wild (London, Davies, x, 230pp.; revd. *TLS* Nov. 23). **Beattie (Kim)**, Brother, here's a man! saga of Klondike Boyle (N.Y., Macmillan, 323pp., $2.50). **Bilkey (Paul)**, Persons, papers and things; being casual recollections of a journalist with some flounderings in philosophy (Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 235pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *DR* Jan. 1941). **Campbell (E. B.)**, Where angels fear to tread (Boston, St. John's Rectory, 222pp.). **Collins (A. R.)**, Real people, sketch XII; Margaret MacKellar (Walkerton, Herald-Times Print, n.d. [36]pp., $1.00). **Dunlop (J. G.)**, Dunlops of Dunlop; and of Auchenskaith, Keppoch, and Gairbraid (Frome and London, Butler and Tanner, privately printed, 1939, x, 408pp.; revd. *CHR* Dec.). **Gilbert (Walter)**, Arctic pilot (as told to KATHLEEN SHACKLETON) (London, etc., Nelson, 256pp., $2.50; revd. *TLS* Oct. 26). **Hunter (E. R.)**, J. E. H. MacDonald; biography and catalogue of his work (*see* II D). **Johnston (W. H.)** comp., Brief history of descendants of late Eliza England of Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland (Exeter, Ont., Times-Advocate Press, 24pp.). **King (W. L. M.)**, Tributes to late Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada; I, Broadcast over national network of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Sunday, February 11, 1940; II, To the press of Canada, Monday, February 12, 1940 (Ottawa, KP, 6pp.). **Langton (H. H.)**, James Douglas, a memoir (Toronto, U of T Press, privately printed, 130pp.; revd. *CHR* Dec.). **Morrissey** (Sister **Helen**), Ethan Allen's daughter (Gardenvale, P.Q., Garden City Press, xxiv, 134pp., $3.00). **[Moss (Pat)]**, Pat Moss, Canadian and English letters, 1924-1936 [ed. PELHAM EDGAR] (Toronto, U of T Press, privately printed, xx, 425pp.). **Pierce (Lorne)**, Postscript on J. E. H. MacDonald, 1873-1932 (*see* II D). **Pink (Hal)**, Bill Guppy, king of woodsmen (London, Hutchinson [Toronto, Ryerson], 302pp., $3.75; revd. *TLS* Oct. 12). **Riddell (R. G.)** ed., Canadian portraits; C.B.C. broadcasts [by M. Barbeau, D. E. Cameron, C. Camsell, H. J. Cody, E. A. Corbett, W. A. Deacon, D. C. Harvey, L. E. Kirk, A. R. M. Lower, R. O. MacFarlane, D. A. McGregor, G. McInnes, D. MacKay, Sir E. MacMillan, J. S. Martell, A. S. Morton, C. New, I. Sclanders, G. Spry, F. H. Underhill] (Toronto, Oxford, xii, 154pp., $1.50). **Schulte (Paul)**, Flying priest over Arctic (N.Y., London, Harper [Toronto, Musson], xxxii, 268pp., $4.00; revd. *NYT* Dec. 22). **Seton (E. T.)**, Buffalo wind; autobiographical sketch in musical prose, with original signed photograph of author (ltd. ed.; Sante Fe, N.M., Seton Village Press, $2.50); Trail of an artist-naturalist; autobiography of Ernest Thompson Seton (N.Y., Scribner's, xii, 412pp., $3.75). **Tweedsmuir** (Baron) (JOHN BUCHAN), Memory hold-the-door (Toronto, Musson, 327pp., $3.75; revd. *DR* Jan. 1941, *SN* Aug. 31, *TLS* Aug. 24, *UTQ* Oct.). **Wright (E. C.)**, Alexander Clark, Loyalist (Wolfville, N.S., author, 81pp.).

ANON., Lord Tweedsmuir (*Round Table* June 669-86); Mackenzie King, step by step (*New World* March 3-6, 49). E. S. ARCHIBALD ,Frank Thomas Shutt

(1859-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 121-3). S. A. C[UDMORE], Murdoch Campbell MacLean (*CJEPS* Aug. 478-80). CORMIE (J. A.), Preacher and printer [James Evans] (*Beaver* Sept. 12-14). R. D. DEFRIES, John Gerald Fitzgerald (*C Public Health J* Aug. 390-3). J. H. ELLIOTT, John Gilchrist, pioneer New England physician in Canada (*Bulletin of History of Medicine* July 737-50). Sir R. A. FALCONER, Maurice Hutton (1856-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 111-14). W. G. FITZ-GERALD, War-time watchman of our Empire seas [Winston Churchill] (*NHM* Jan. 5-7, 38, 42). GRANT FLEMING, John Gerald Fitzgerald (*C Public Health J* Aug. 387-8). J. W. GODSELL, I made my home in a wilderness (*Forest and Outdoors* July 213-14, 224-5). C. S. GZOWSKI, Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski (1813-1898) (*Poles in Canada* 16-17, 51-3). A. G. HARVEY, David Douglas in British Columbia (*BCHQ* Oct. 221-43). FRED LANDON, Ernest Alexander Cruikshank (1853-1939) (*RSC Proceedings* 1909-10). Mrs. E. M. LORING, Frank C. Loring (*C Mining J* June 359-63). A. R. M. LOWER, Sir John Macdonald in caricature (*CHA* 56-62). H. E. MACDERMOT, Dr. Maude Abbott (*MN* winter 21-2, 52). C. P. MCLENNAN, Personalities of past in Nova Scotia (*DR* Oct. 301-15). M. A. MACLEOD, Cuthbert Grant of Grantown (*CHR* March 25-39). W. E. MCNEILL, James Cappon (1854-1939) (*RSC Proceedings* 97-100). VINCENT MASSEY, Lord Tweedsmuir, appreciation (*Listener* Feb. 15). D. C. MASTERS, Evolution of a frontiersman [W. H. Merritt] (*MAR* spring 54-9); T. C. Keefer and development of Canadian transportation (*CHA* 36-44). M. S. MATTHEWSON, Fifty years of nursing at Montreal General Hospital (*C Nurse* April 211-15). E. S. MEANY, Later life of John R. Jewitt (*BCHQ* July 143-61). GABRIEL NADEAU, A T.B.'s progress, story of Norman Bethune (*Bulletin of History of Medicine* Oct. 1135-71). MARGARET RAY, James Evans and Cree syllabic (*Victory Library Bulletin* July [1-4]). Sir C. G. D. ROBERTS, Some reminiscences of Bliss Carman in New York (*CPM* Dec. 5-10). T. G. ROBERTS, Beaverbrook in two years (*SN* Oct. 19). W. N. SAGE, John Foster McCreight, first premier of British Columbia (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 173-85). B. K. SANDWELL (Lucy Van Gogh *pseud.*), He loved Canada and he made friends of Canadians [Lord Tweedsmuir] (*SN* Feb. 17). C. E. SILCOX, Ernest Thomas, an appreciation and tribute (*United Church Observer* March 1). M. W. WALLACE, Principal Maurice Hutton (*U of T Monthly* April). W. S. WALLACE, Lord Selkirk's ghost writer [John Halkett] (*Beaver* Sept. 31-3). J. C. WEBSTER, John Stewart McLennan (1853-1939) (*RSC Proceedings* 115-16). H. E. WHITE, John Carmichael Haynes, pioneer of Okanagan and Kootenay (*BCHQ* July 183-201).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous

Alexander (Rolf), Your unknown doctor (Cranbrook, B.C., Cranbrook Courier, 1939, 166pp., $2.00). **Anon.**, Brief history of Royal Regiment of Canada [allied with King's Regiment (Liverpool)] (Toronto, 80pp.). **Black (M. L.)**, Yukon wild flowers (Vancouver, Price, Templeton Syndicate, 95pp., $1.00). **Blake (W. H.)**, Brown waters (new ed., Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 168pp., $5.00). **Bossin (Hye)**, Tattler's tales of Toronto (Toronto, Handy Library, 64pp., 15c.). **Burns (A. G.)**, Salesmen we all have met (*C Credit Institute, Bulletin* 96, Jan., 7pp.). **Carnegie (R. K.)**, And the people cheered [Royal Visit] (Ottawa, Legionary Library, 158 Sparks St., 176pp., $1.50). **Carr (W. G.)**, Good hunting; being volume three of "By guess and by God" (London, Hutchinson [Toronto, Ryerson], 288pp., $5.00). **Carter (H. D.)**, Sea of destiny; story of Hudson Bay—our undefended back door (N.Y., Greenberg, xii, 236pp., $3.00; revd. *NYT* Aug. 25, *SN* Sept. 7). **Conibear (Frank and Kenneth)**, Husky; story of Cap (London, Davies [Toronto, Saunders], xvi, 241pp., $2.50). **Cory (Harper)**, Vulpes an English fox (London, etc., Nelson, 88pp., 3s. 6d.); Wild animals at home (London, etc., Nelson, 112pp., $2.50). **Crane (Denis)**, Boy's book of Canada (London, Wells Gardner [Toronto, Musson], x, 301pp., $1.50; revd. *CF* Oct.). **Curran (J. W.)**, Wolves don't bite (Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sault Daily Star, xvi, 255pp., $2.00; revd. *SN* Nov. 9). **Donald (J. M.)**, Quebec patchwork (Toronto,

Macmillan Co. of Canada, 368pp., $3.00; revd. *NYT* Feb. 23, 1941). **Duff (L. B.)**, Jane Susan Duff (Welland, Ont., Baskerville Press, 44pp.). **Fetherstonhaugh (R. C.)**, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Star books, reprint ed.; N.Y., Garden City Pub. Co., 294pp., $1.00). **500th Anniversary Committee,** Printing, mother of progress, illustrates its 500th anniversary (Toronto, 15pp.). **Hannam (H. H.)**, Pulling together for 25 years (Toronto, United Farmers of Ontario, 64pp., 30c.). **Heagerty (J. J.)**, Romance of medicine in Canada (Toronto, Ryerson, xiv, 113pp., $1.25). **Hill (V. W.)**, Cross roads panorama (Toledo, Ont., author, 55pp.). **Howey (F. R.)**, Pioneering on C.P.R. (Ottawa, Mutual Press, 1938, 141pp., $1.25). **Johnston (J. G.), Charlesworth (J. L.)**, and **Everson (R. G.)**, Of this and that (Toronto, Northern Ontario Building, Bay St.). **Lamont (Cecil)**, Prairie sentinels (Winnipeg, North-West Line Elevators Association, 64pp.). **Langford (R. J. S.)**, How I won the war, as told to Lieut.-Col. R. J. S. Langford by Wellington Marlborough Wolseley Smythe (Toronto, Copp Clark, 96pp., $1.00). **Leacock (Stephen)**, British Empire (N.Y., Toronto, Dodd, Mead, xii 263pp., $2.25; revd. *DR* Oct., *QQ* autumn); Stephen Leacock's laugh parade (N.Y., Dodd, Mead [Toronto, McClelland], x, 326pp., $2.35). **MacDermot (H. E.)**, History of School for Nurses of Montreal General Hospital (Montreal, Alumnae Association, The Hospital, viii, 125pp., $1.50; revd. *MN* autumn). **Mulock (Sir William)**, Radio address, Friday, March 29th, 1940; Penny postage; Pacific cable; wireless telegraphy (Toronto, Best Printing Co., 12pp.). **New Brunswick Government Travel Bureau,** New Brunswick, Canada (Fredericton, Bureau, [64]pp.). **Patch (E. M.)** and **Fenton (C. L.)**, Prairie neighbours (N.Y., Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], x, 161pp., $2.00). **Patterson (George)**, Studies in Nova Scotian history (Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co., 125pp.). **Phelps (A. L.)**, This Canada (Toronto, CBC, 63pp., 25c.; revd. *CF* Aug.). **Prowse (G. R. F.)**, True and only Labrador (Winnipeg, author, 135 Hargrave St., 1939, 17pp. mimeo.). **Seton (E. T.)**, Woodland tales; with fifty-three drawings by author (Sante Fe, N.M., Seton Village Press, xv, 150pp.). **Sime (J. G.)**, Land of dreams (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xii, 273pp., $2.25; revd. *SN* Dec. 7). **Smith (Pemberton)**, Story of Montreal; lecture given before Antiquarian and Numismatic Society at Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, 1933 (Montreal, Birch-Hinds Printing Co., 27pp.). **Stefansson (Vilhjalmur)**, Ultima Thule; further mysteries of Arctic (N.Y., Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], viii, 383pp., $4.00). **Stone (H. A.)**, Short history of Caulfeild Village (Vancouver, Wrigley Printing Co., 25pp., 50c.). **200 prairie farmers,** How I farm (Winnipeg, Searle Grain Co., 45pp.). **Walsh (Anthony)** ed., Tale of nativity as told by Indian children of Inkameept, British Columbia (Oliver, B.C., editor, 18pp., 25c.). **Woodley (E. C.)**, Canada's romantic heritage; story of New France (Toronto, Dent, xii, 288pp., $3.00; revd. *DR* Oct., *QQ* winter). **Wright (J. F. C.)**, Slava Bohu; story of Dukhobors (N.Y., Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart, x, 438pp., $3.75; revd. *NYT* Jan. 12, 1941, *SN* Dec. 21).

Marius Barbeau, North Pacific coast; its human mosaic (*CGJ* March 142-55); Old Port Simpson (*Beaver* Sept. 20-3). M. L. Bennet (*Beaver* March 32-7). J. G. Berry, I remember Germany (*DR* Jan. 409-14). E. E. Bishop, Banff-Jasper highway (*CGJ* Jan. 2-21). E. C. Boyer, North for big game (*Beaver* March 6-9). David Breslove, Roman naval power (*School* Oct. 143-7). L. J. Burpee, People that can stand alone (*QQ* summer 231-40); Road to Alaska (*CGJ* Nov. 256-67). D. D. Calvin, Birds at Garden Island (*QQ* spring 10-13). T. W. M. Cameron, Institute of Parasitology (*MN* autumn 9-12). B. A. Campbell and P. E. Doyle, Public markets in Quebec City (*Economic Annalist* June 44-6). Charles Camsell, My home town (*CGJ* Sept. 108-17). Philip Child, Pierre Esprit Radisson and coureurs de bois (*UTQ* July 407-27). Charles Clay, Canoeing with Indians (*Challenge*, Toronto, Aug. 11). G. A. Cornish, Canadian manufactures before British conquest (*School* March 598-601). Edythe Cox, Trip to Hellas (*MN* summer 13-16, 62). W. H. Currie, Western pilgrimage (*CGJ* May 268-85). H. P.

DOUGLAS, Laurentian ski-ways (*CGJ* Jan. 40-55). MARGUERITE EDGELOW, Snowfall (*QQ* autumn 339-40); This England (*QQ* winter 395-9). FREDERICK EDWARDS, Norway in Canada (*Mac.* Dec. 1); series of articles on Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener-Waterloo, St. Catharines, Guelph (*Mac.* Jan. 1, May 1, July 15, Sept. 1, Oct. 15). JOHN FARROW, Royal Canadian navy; history and development (*CGJ* Nov. 214-55). JAMES FERGUSON, Canada's air force overseas (*CGJ* June 302-13). R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, March of Mounties (*Beaver* June 23-5). W. S. FOX, T'ain't runnin' no more (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 55-70). A. D. R. FRASER, Early steamboats on Great Lakes (*School* Feb. 506-8). L. H. GARSTIN, In Turner Valley (*DR* Jan. 479-88). A. L. GEHRI, Fort Nisqually restored (*Beaver* Sept. 34-5). R. D. GIBBS, Botanist's holiday (*MN* spring 19-22, 46-7). WILLIAM GIBSON, Amundsen in King William Land (*Beaver* June 32-8). H. GLYNN-WARD, Dance of Salish (*Beaver* March 50-2). P. H. GODSELL, Courage of Tamowenuk (*Forest and Outdoors* May 151-2, 158, 164-5); Eskimo goes modern (*Natural History* Jan. 38-9, 56); Last round-up (*Forest and Outdoors* June 174-5, 194-7); Red man takes war trail (*Country Guide* Sept. 10, 22, 39-40). G. S. GRAHAM, Aims of Gustav Stresemann (*QQ* winter 389-94). F. P. GROVE, In search of myself (*UTQ* Oct. 60-7). E. C. GUILLET, Old times in Cobourg and district, second series (*Cobourg Sentinel-Star*, series of articles). H. R. HARDY, Timeless river (*Forest and Outdoors* Aug. 250-1, 258). F. R. HASSE, Touched-up war diary (instalments in *Forty-niner*). RICHARD HERON, Ontario's Far West (*Country Guide* Feb. 11, 30-1). M. H. HERRIOT, Steamboating on Red River (*Minnesota History* Sept. 245-71). F. W. HOWAY, Discovery of Fraser River (*BCHQ* Oct. 245-51); Some national historic sites in Western Canada (*CGJ* Oct. 206-11). A. G. HUNTSMAN, Fresh sea food on inland tables (*QQ* autumn 347-55). J. G. INKSTER, In that grand little Dominion [New Zealand] (*SN* Sept. 14). S. B. JAMES, Salt of western civilization (*DR* July 141-7). EILEEN JENNESS, Background to Finnish reconnaissance (*CGJ* March 112-25). W. B. KERR, English soldier in campaign of Agincourt (*J of American Military Institute* spring 8-30). W. C. KING, York boat brigade (as told to MARY WEEKES) (*Beaver* Dec. 24-6). W. K. LAMB, "Empress to Orient" (*BCHQ* April 79-110). STEPHEN LEACOCK, Three score and ten (*Spectator* Jan. 19). E. F. LOOSLI, Ski-ing in Province of Quebec (*CGJ* Nov. 269-76). A. R. M. LOWER, Light [and shade in C winter] (*SN* Feb. 10). J. H. MACDONALD, On trail of Sir George (*Beaver* Sept. 40-3). GRAHAM MCINNES, Rail trips "down under" (*C National Mag.* Nov. 3, 42). H. H. MCINTYRE, Doukhobors in Canada (*Country Guide* Nov. 10, 44). B. R. MACKAY, Geology of national parks of Canada in Rockies and Selkirks (*CGJ* Feb. 74-95). A. MCKENZIE, Judgment—sixth sense (*C Banker* Jan. 203-9). M. A. MCLEOD, Company in Winnipeg (*Beaver* Sept. 6-11). A. O. MACRAE, Charles II's Jersey romance (*DR* Oct. 283-6). J. P. MANION, Escape from France (*MN* autumn 7-8, 56). R. S. MARRIOTT, Canada's eastern Arctic patrol (*CGJ* March 156-61). D'ARCY MARSH, Nazi mercenaries (*QQ* autumn 341-6). HOWE MARTYN, Canadian canoe (*QQ* summer 147-59). JAMES MONTAGNES, Pop. 8,527 [Barrie, Ont.] (*C Business* Oct. 22-7, 76). EDOUARD MONTPETIT, Our French heritage (CBC, C heritage 31-4). DAVID MUNROE, Chronicle of fur trade (*Educational Record* Dec. 231-8). D. A. NICHOLS, Arctic tides and currents (*Beaver* March 18-22). JOHN ORR and MARJORIE JARDINE, Pine lady (*DR* Jan. 449-55). J. PATTERSON, Century of Canadian meteorology (*QJ Royal Meteorological Society* supplement 16-33). JEAN PRATT, Malta (*CGJ* Aug. 88-97). D. F. PUTNAM, Climate of Maritime Provinces (*CGJ* Sept. 134-47). D. S. RAWSON, Sport fishing in Canada's national parks (*CGJ* April 180-95). G. O. ROTHNEY, When railroad came to Sherbrooke (*C National Mag.* June 14-15). FRANK RYAN, Forty years on fur trail (*Beaver* June 20-2). B. K. SANDWELL, History and Belgians (*SN* Dec. 21). I. N. SMITH, Hansard; story of making of Hansard (*Mac.* Sept 1); Library of Parliament (*Mac.* April 15). S. J. SOMMERVILLE, Icelanders in Canada (*CGJ* Oct. 192-201). J. D. SOPER, Eskimo dogs of Canadian Arctic (*CGJ* Feb. 96-108). LORENE SQUIRE, Dwellers in marsh (*Beaver* Dec. 14-18). KATHLEEN STRANGE, Britannia rules the waves (*C Countryman* July 27). F. A. SUTCLIFFE, Ski-ing in

Eastern Townships (*CGJ* Nov. 277-9). C. V. Tench, Yellow gold and brown grizzly (*Forest and Outdoors* April 133-4, 136-7). W. S. Wallace, Million-dollar counterfeit case (*QQ* autumn 330-8). T. D. Walter, Detroit River frontier (*School* May 782-6). B. W. Waugh, Completing world's longest surveyed straight line (*CGJ* Aug. 75-87). D. A. Wilderspin, High north low-down (*Beaver* Sept. 16-19). D. J. Wilson, Judging human nature from external signs (*Royal C Mounted Police Q* 205-7). Ellwood Wilson, Wayfarer in Norway (*Forest and Outdoors* May 142-4). E. C. Wright, Brook lore (*DR* July 213-18).

See also following periodicals, with writers noted: *Beaver*; *CGJ*; *CMag.*; *Family Herald and Weekly Star*; *Mac.*; *MN*; *QQ*; *SN* (Charles Clay, Hal Frank, Gilbert Norwood); *Scarlet and Gold* (P. H. Godsell); *WFP*, magazine section (Charles Clay, M. A. McLeod).

C. Critical Essays

French-Canadian backgrounds; symposium [foreword by R. C. Wallace; I, Some French-Canadian backgrounds by Mgr Olivier Maurault; II, French-Canadian ideals in education by Father Henri Saint-Denis; III, French Canada in literature and song by Jean Bruchesi; IV, Art in French Canada by Marius Barbeau; V, French Canada in national setting by L.-M. Gouin] (Toronto, Ryerson, vi, 101pp., $1.00). **Huntley (Joan)** ed., Evangeline and Evangeline country; reprinting of Longfellow's poem with descriptive and historical introduction (Toronto, Collins, 188pp., $1.00). **MacDougall (J. B.),** Real Mother Goose; reality behind rhyme (Toronto, Ryerson, 56pp., $1.00). **Shoolman (Regina)** and **Slatkin (Charles),** Story of art; lives and times of great masters; foreword by Arthur Lismer (N.Y., Halcyon House [Toronto, McClelland], xx, 332pp., $2.95; revd. *MN* summer, *QQ* summer). **Smith (G. F. O.),** Man Robert Burns; with introduction by H. B. Anderson (Toronto, Ryerson, xviii, 396pp., $5.00; revd. *SN* Jan. 18, 1941). **Stewart (H. L.),** From a library window (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, x, 323pp., $2.75; revd. *DR* Jan. 1941, *SN* Dec. 7).

Henry Alexander, Chaucer after six centuries (*QQ* winter 400-10). W. H. Alexander, Third-class matter (*QQ* summer 202-8). Frank Allen, Two lives [review of Rutherford by A. S. Eve and Sir John Cunningham McLennan by H. H. Langton] (*UTQ* July 511-15). F. W. Beare, Reason and revelation [review of Reason and revelation by E. Gilson] (*UTQ* Jan. 244-6). Earle Birney, Humour old and new (*OLR* May 133-5). G. L. Brodersen, Jonson and "Sons of Ben" (*MAR* winter 5-18). J. P. Byrne, Sound in modern Irish poetry (*QQ* spring 55-66). Morley Callaghan, Heywood Brown (*CF* Feb. 351). Hector Charlesworth (musical criticism in *SN*). Charles Clay, Books vs. bombs (*Vox*, Winnipeg, Feb.); Thomas Hardy; appraisal (*Pathfinder* Jan.); Three men in canoe [W. H. Davies and Gordon LeClaire] (*Pathfinder* July). Pelham Edgar, Hardy centenary (*QQ* autumn 277-87). George Edison, Thematic symbols in poetry of Aiken and MacLeish (*UTQ* Oct. 12-26). C. D. Graham, Mozart and critics (*QQ* winter 449-56). G. Hersom, Michael Angelo Buonnarroti (*DR* Oct. 347-52). S. R. Jackson, Richard Hooker (*MAR* spring 23-33). Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 320-3). G. Wilson Knight, Shakespeare on gold standard (*SN* Feb. 17). G. F. Lahey, Course of English culture (*MAR* spring 15-22). J. W. Lawson, Disjoint (*MAR* spring 34-43). Samuel Levenson, Compassion of John Steinbeck (*CF* Sept. 185-6). G. R. Lomer, Evolution of book (*Technique*, Montreal, special no. March 150-3). Douglas MacAgy, Designers for living (*CF* Sept. 178-80). E. A. McCourt, Thomas Hardy and war (*DR* July 227-34). G. R. McKean,Faith, in Locksley Hall (*DR* Jan. 472-8). Burns Martin, Falstaff (*DR* Jan. 437-48). D. Monroe, Macaulay—last of Whigs (*DR* Jan. 429-37). J. M. Patrick, Seventeenth century foreground (*MAR* winter 26-34). W. O. Raymond, Browning's poetry, fifty years after (*UTQ* Jan. 138-51). H. M. Ridley, Imitative woman (*DR* Jan. 491-4). M. L. Ross (dramatic criticism in *SN*). John Rothenstein, British painting

to-day (*QQ* spring 21-6). G. G. Sedgewick, Six English poets [review of Burning oracle by Wilson Knight] (*UTQ* Jan. 246-8). C. E. Smith, Some thoughts on speech (*MAR* winter 19-25). H. L. Stewart, Quincentenary of printing (*DR* Oct. 339-46). H. L. Stewart, Review of current magazines (regularly in *DR*). M. W. Wallace, Burns and his environment [review of Pride and passion, Robert Burns, by DeLancey Ferguson] (*UTQ* July 505-7); Human situation (*UTQ* Oct. 1-11). Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 308-19); Jean Racine [review of Jean Racine by A. F. B. Clark] (*UTQ* July 507-11). Aileen Ward, In memory of "Uncle Tom" (*DR* Oct. 335-8). J. S. Will, Racine tribute [review of Jean Racine by A. F. B. Clark] (*CF* April 23). W. D. Woodhead, Latin love poetry (*UTQ* Jan. 248-51).

See also II C; II D.

See also following periodicals: *CF*; *CPM* (reviews); *Cur. Call*; *DR* (reviews); *McQ*; *MN*; *QQ* (reviews); *SN* (reviews); *UTQ* (reviews).

D. Writings on Religion

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VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

A. Canadian Fields

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J. A. Campbell, S. D. Clark, H. McD. Clokie, K. G. Crawford, C. A. Dawson, R. MacG. Dawson, J. J. Deutsch, V. C. Fowke, C. W. M. Hart, H. A. Innis, F. A. Knox, J. E. Lattimer, O. J. McDiarmid, W. A. Mackintosh, L. G. Macpherson, R. McQueen, J. A. Maxwell, J. F. Parkinson, E. G. Reilly, E. Roll, M. W. Sharp, A. A. Tousaw, R. M. Woodbury] (Toronto, U of T Press, 644pp.). **Comstock** (**A.**) ed., Canadian economy (Mount Holyoke College studies in economics and sociology no. 2; South Hadley, Mass., College, 47pp., 25c.). **Dawson** (**C. A.**) and **Younge** (**E. R.**), Pioneering in Prairie Provinces; social side of settlement process, vol. VIII (C frontiers of settlement ed. W. A. Mackintosh and W. L. G. Joerg; Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 338pp., $4.50; revd. *CHR* Sept.). **Fox** (**H. G.**), Canadian law of trade marks and industrial designs (Toronto, U of T Press, lxviii, 700pp., $18.00). **Innis** (**H. A.**), Cod fisheries: history of international economy (Relations of Canada and United States, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Toronto, Ryerson; New Haven, Yale University Press, xx, 520pp., $4.00; revd. *CJEPS* Nov.; *DR* July; *QQ* winter). **James** (**F. C.**), Economics of money, credit and banking (*see* VII B c). **Kerr** (**W. B.**), Canada Company and Anthony Van Egmond; story of 1837 in Huron County (Seaforth, Ont., *Huron Expositor*, series of articles, Aug. 16 to Oct. 4); Maritime Provinces of British North America and American Revolution (*Maritime Advocate* Sackville, N.B., Sept. 5-9, Oct. 7-12, Nov. 16-24, Dec. 18-25). **Lanctot** (**G.**) ed., Oakes collection; new documents by Lahontan concerning Canada and Newfoundland (Ottawa, KP, 78pp.); Report of Public Archives for year 1939 (Ottawa, KP, 138pp., 50c.). **Marsh** (**L. C.**), Canadians in and out of work; survey of economic classes and their relation to labour market (McGill social research series no. 9; Toronto, Oxford, xxii, 503pp.; revd. *MN* autumn, *QQ* autumn, *SN* Aug. 24). **Martell** (**J. S.**), Achievements of Agricola and Agricultural Societies in 1818-25 (prepared under direction of D. C. Harvey; Bulletin of Public Archives of Nova Scotia II, no. 2; Halifax, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 48pp.); From Central Board to Secretary of Agriculture, 1826-1885 (Bulletin of Public Archives of Nova Scotia II, no. 3; Halifax, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 30pp.). **Maxwell** (**L. M. B.**) ed., Epitaphs from old graveyard, Fredericton, N.B., copied by York-Sunbury Historical Society, 1938 (Sackville, N.B., Busy East Press, 139pp.). **Parkinson** (**J. F.**). ed., Canadian investment and foreign exchange problems [Papers by F. S. Chalmers, W. M. Drummond, C. Elliott, C. P. Fell, J. D. Gibson, H. L. Guy, W. T. G. Hackett, A. K. Harvie, F. C. W. Hyde, H. R. Jackman, A. McD. McBain, J. M. Macdonnell, D. C. MacGregor, J. F. Parkinson, R. Pearce, A. F. W. Plumptre, W. P. Scott, C. W. Stollery, R. F. B. Taylor, J. G. Watson] (Political economy series no. 6; Toronto, U of T Press, xii, 292pp., $3.00; revd. *DR* Oct., *QQ* autumn). **Reynolds** (**L. G.**), Control of competition in Canada (Harvard studies in monopoly and competition, 2; Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, xvi, 324pp., $3.50). **Riddell** (**R. G.**), Canadian portraits (*see* VI A). **Royal Society of Canada,** Transactions, series 3, vol. XXXIV, sect. 2, meeting of May, 1940 [Historical papers by M. Barbeau, Sir R. Falconer, J. F. Kenney, R. L. Reid, W. N. Sage, W. S. Wallace] (Toronto, U of T Press, 194pp.). **Stacey** (**C. P.**), Military problems of Canada; survey of defence policies and strategic conditions past and present (issued for the C Institute of International Affairs; Toronto, Ryerson, viii, 184pp., $2.50; revd. *SN* Feb. 22, 1941, *UTQ* Jan. 1941). **Traquair** (**Ramsay**), Old silver of Quebec (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 169pp., $4.00). **Waterloo Historical Society,** 1939, Twenty-seventh annual report (Kitchener, Ont., Society, 49-92); Twenty-eighth annual report, 1940 (Kitchener, Ont., Society, 93-144).

See also II B; II E; and VI F b, Report of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

For titles of articles by writers listed above, *see* quarterly bibliographies in *CHR* and *CJEPS*.

B. Other Fields

(a) Language and Literature

Alexander (Henry), Story of our language (Toronto, Nelson, x, 242pp., $1.00).

English

Henry Alexander, Linguistic geography (*QQ* spring 38-47). Arthur Barker, Christian liberty in Milton's divorce pamphlets (*Modern Language R* April 153-61). E. K. Brown, Matthew Arnold and eighteenth century (*UTQ* Jan. 202-13). G. H. Clarke, Hamlet in twentieth century (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 1-13). Emilio Goggio, Emerson's interest in Italy and Italian literature (*Italica* Sept. 97-103). R. K. Gordon, Le voyage d'Abbotsford (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 71-85). W. O. Raymond, Browning's casuists (*Studies in Philology* Oct. 641-66); Browning's letters to Isa Blagden; addendum (*Publications of Modern Language Association* June 614-15). G. G. Sedgewick, Progress of Chaucer's Pardoner, 1880-1940 (*Modern Language Q* Dec. 431-58). L. K. Shook, Technical construction in Old English (*MS* 253-7). Edward Taube, German influence on English vocabulary in nineteenth century (*J of English and Germanic Philology* Oct. 486-93). C. R. Tracy, Source and meaning of Browning's *Tray* (*Publications of Modern Language Association* June 615-17). C. J. Vincent, Natural history in works of Robert Greene (*Harvard University Summaries*, Cambridge, Mass.).

Other Modern Languages

Henderson (V. E.) trans., Medical guide for flying personnel (*see* VIII). **Livesay (F. R.),** Marusia; trans. from Ukrainian of H. Kvitka (N.Y., Dutton [Toronto, Ryerson], 219pp., $2.25). **Rouillard (C. D.),** Turk in French history, thought, and literature (1520-1660) (Etudes de Littérature étrangère et comparée no 12; Paris, Boivin). **Walter (Felix)** and **Walter (Dorothea),** Thirty acres [trans. of Trente arpents by Ringuet] (see IV A, Ringuet).

W. H. Alexander, Sieur de Montaigne and Cicero (*UTQ* Jan. 222-30). Otto Bird, Canzone d'Amore of Cavalcanti according to commentary of Dino del Garbo (*MS* 150-203). Skuli Johnson, Canadian scenes; three poems from Icelandic of Stephen G. Stephansson (*Heimskringla*, vol. 54, p. 1); *see also* under Classics (VII B). J. H. Parker, Possible source of a *jeu de scène* in Molière's *Ecole des maris* (*Modern Language Notes* June 453-4). J. E. Shaw, American bibliography for 1939; Italian language and literature (*Publications of Modern Language Association*, LIV, supplement); Bibliography of Italian studies in America (*Italica* March 11-18, June 72-8, Sept. 112-17); Dante and philosophy [review of Dante et la philosophie by E. Gilson] (*UTQ* Oct. 113-19).

Classics

Cochrane (C. N.), Christianity and classical culture (Oxford, Clarendon Press, x, 523pp., $9.00; revd. *TLS* Aug. 17). **MacLennan (Hugh),** Oxyrhynchus, economic and social study (Princeton [Montreal, author, Lower Canada College], 93pp., 75c.). **Michell (H.),** Economics of ancient Greece (Cambridge, University Press, xii, 415pp., $6.00). **Thompson (H. A.),** Tholos of Athens and its predecessors (pub. by American School of Classical Studies at Athens, **Hesperia,** supplement IV, 160pp., $5.00).

W. H. Alexander, Horace, Odes I, 9 (*Classical Bulletin* Dec. 21); In Id Latus; *Seneca* Ep. Mor. 15.8 (*Classical Philology* April 185-6); Seneca's Epistulae moralies; text emended and explained (I-LXV) (*University of California Publications in Classical Philology* Dec. 57-87); Two contributions by Seneca to ancient theory of imitation (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 15-25). N. W. DeWitt, Epicurus' three-wheeled chair (*Classical Philology* April 183-5); Horace, Epistles I, 2, 30-31 once more (*Classical J* May 485); Horace, Epistles I, 7, 25-28 (*ibid.* April 419); Horace, Epistles I, 11, 25-27 (*ibid.* April 418). Skuli Johnson,

Series of articles on Odes of Horace in Icelandic literature together with author's English verse translations of such Odes as have been done into Icelandic: Odes I.3 (*Heimskringla* vol. 54, no. 16, p. 2); Odes I.4, 5 (*ibid.* no. 17, p. 2); Odes I.14, 22, 23 (*ibid.* no. 18, p. 2); Odes I.30, 31, 38; II.9 (*ibid.* no. 19, p. 2); Odes II.10, 11, 20 (*ibid.* no. 20, p. 2); Odes III.9; IV.7 (*ibid.* no. 21, p. 2); Translations of Horace's Odes III.1-6 (with brief note in Icelandic) (*ibid.* no. 23, pp. 2-3); Vexed passage in Horace—Epistles I.2, 30f (*Classical J* March 357-9). P. F. McCULLAGH, Meaning of nomos in Greek literature and thought from Homer to Aristotle (Chicago, University of Chicago Libraries Dec. 1939). L. A. MACKAY, Hidden lyric fragment in Herodotus (*Classical J* 102-4); Horace, *Satires* II, 3, 84-103 (*ibid.* Dec. 164-6). E. T. OWEN, Drama in Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus* (*UTQ* Oct. 46-59). R. E. SMITH, *Cato Censorius* of Plutarch (*Classical Q* Oct. 105-12); Plutarch's biographical sources in Roman Lives (*ibid.* Jan.-April 1-10). H. A. THOMPSON, Golden nike from Athenian Agora (*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, special volume, 183-210). O. J. TODD, Servius on Saturnian metre (*Classical Q* Oct. 133-45). W. D. WOODHEAD, *Daimonion* of Socrates (*Classical Philology* Oct. 425-6).

Oriental Languages (and N. T. Greek)

Meek (T. J.) co-translator, Short Bible; American translation (Modern Library ed.; N.Y., Random House).

T. J. MEEK, Hebrew accusative of time and place (*J of American Oriental Society* June 224-33); Hebrew poetic structure as translation guide (*J of Biblical Literature* March 1-9); New cuneiform publication of American schools (*Bulletin of American Schools of Oriental Research*, no. 77, pp. 41ff.); Primitive monotheism and religion of Moses (*R of Religion* IV 286-303). W. E. STAPLES, Muhammad, talismanic force (*American J of Semitic Languages and Literature* Jan. 63-70).

(b) Theology, Philosophy, and General Science

Bidney (David), Psychology and ethics of Spinoza; study in history and logic of ideas (New Haven, Yale University Press, xvi, 454pp., $3.75; revd. *UTQ* Oct.). **Bryden (W. W.)**, Christian's knowledge of God (Toronto, Thorn Press, xiv, 266pp., $2.50; revd. F. H Anderson, *UTQ* Jan. 1941). **Carrington (Philip)**, Primitive Christian catechism; study in epistles (Cambridge, at University Press [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], xii, 96pp., $2.50).

J. V. BATEMAN, Professor Alexander's proofs of spatio-temporal nature of mind (*Philosophical R* May 309-24). J. S. FULTON, Cartesianism of phenomenology (*Philosophical R* May 285-308). STANLEY GLEN, Ocular movements in reversibility of perspective (*J of General Psychology* XXIII 243-81). WILLIAM GORMAN, Albertus Magnus on Aristotle's second definition of soul (*MS* 223-30). T. A. GOUDGE, Peirce's treatment of induction (*Philosophy of science* Jan. 56-68). R. JAQUES, Maurice Blondel's "action" against totalitarians (*UTQ* Jan. 214-21). V. L. KENNEDY, Franciscan *Ordo Missæ* in thirteenth century (*MS* 204-22). G. B. LADNER, Origin and significance of Byzantine iconoclastic controversy (*MS* 127-49). W. D. LIGHTHALL, Law of cosmic evolutionary adaptation (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 135-41). R. C. LODGE, Comparative philosophy (*Philosophic Mind*, N.Y. University, II, no. 2, pp. 2-3); Science and Philosophy (*Question Mark*, Science Students' Association, University of Manitoba, VIII, no. 1, pp. 14-15, 30-1). J. T. MUCKLE (ed.), Treatise De Anima of Dominicus Gundissalinus, with introduction by ETIENNE GILSON (*MS* 23-103). J. D. SMART, Irrelevance of natural theology to Christian religion (*Hibbert J* Jan. 230-40). W. R. TAYLOR, Freedom and contemporary thought (*UTQ* July 397-406). D. J. WILSON, Simple apparatus for binaural phase experiments (*J of Psychology* Jan. 215-16). H. W. WRIGHT, Dualism in psychology (*American J of Psychology* Jan. 121-8); Psychology in Canada (*Culture* Sept. 327-32).

(c) Social Sciences

Bladen (V. W.), Introduction to political economy (preliminary ed.; Toronto, U of T Press, viii, 144pp., $1.00). **Cochrane (C. N.)**, Christianity

and classical culture (*see* VII B a, **Classics**). **Dawson** (**R. M.**), Winston Churchill at Admiralty, 1911-1915 (Toronto, U of T Press, 33pp., 25c.). **Hart** (**C. W. M.** ed.), Essays in sociology [by S. D. Clark, C. A. Dawson, C. W. M. Hart, *R. E. Park, *Talcott Parsons] (Toronto, U of T Press, viii, 95pp., $2.00). **Hilton** (**Ronald**), Campoamor, Spain, and New World (Toronto, U of T Press, iv, 152pp.). **James** (**F. C.**), Economics of money, credit and banking (rev. and enlarged ed.; N.Y., Ronald Press Co., xxii, 745pp., $4.00; revd. *SN* Oct. 12). **Mitchell** (**H.**), Economics of ancient Greece (*see* VII B *Classics*). **Petegorsky** (**D. W.**), Left-wing democracy in English Civil War; study of social philosophy of Gerrard Winstanley (London, Gollancz, 247pp., 7s. 6d.). **Plumptre** (**A. F. W.**), Central banking in British Dominions (Toronto, U of T Press, xvi, 462pp., $4.00; revd. *CJEPS* Nov.; *DR* Oct.). **Taylor** (**Griffith**), Atlas of topographic control in Europe (Toronto, U of T Press [15]pp., 60c.); Australia; study in warm environments and their effect on British settlement (London, Methuen [Toronto, Saunders], xvi, 455pp., $7.50; revd. *CGJ* Sept., *TLS* Nov. 16); Regionale Geologie der Erde, Band I (Leipsig, Akad. Verlag, 36pp.). ***Warren** (**Robert**), ***Wolman** (**Leo**), ***Clay** (**Henry**), and **Tweedsmuir** (Baron), State in society; series of public lectures delivered under auspices of McGill University, Montreal, January 23, 1939-February 10, 1940 (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, [viii], 140pp., $1.50; revd. *QQ* winter).

H. McD. Clokie, British Dominions and neutrality (*American Political Science R* XXXIV 737-49); Parliamentary government in war-time (*CJEPS* Aug. 359-71). P. E. Corbett, Status of British Commonwealth in International law (*U of T Law J* 348-59). R. M. Dawson, Cabinet minister and administration; Asquith, Lloyd George, Curzon (*Political Science Q* Sept. 348-77). N. W. DeWitt, Great Britain, Egypt and world history (*SN* Nov. 23). H. V. Evatt, Discretionary authority of Dominion governors (*C Bar R* Jan. 1-9). Sir R. Falconer, Age-long drama of church and state (*UTQ* Jan. 152-69). G. B. Flahiff, Ralph Niger, introduction to his life and works (*MS* 104-26). Fred Landon, Benjamin Lundy in Illinois (*J of Illinois State Historical Society* March 57-67). T. P. McLaughlin, Teaching of canonists on usury (*MS* 1-22). A. E. Prince, Army and navy (English government at work, 1327-1336, ed. *J. F. Willard and *W. A. Morris, Mediaeval Academy of America, Cambridge, Mass., 332-93). E. E. Reilly, Use of elasticity concept in economic theory (*CJEPS* Feb. 39-55). Griffith Taylor, Trento to Reschen Pass; cultural traverse of Adige Corridor (*Geographical R* April 215-37). B. Wilkinson, The Chancery (English government at work, 1327-1336, ed. *J. F. Willard and *W. A. Morris, Mediaeval Academy of America, Cambridge, Mass., 162-205); Peasants' revolt of 1381 (*Speculum* Jan. 14-35). H. W. Wright, Values of democracy (*UTQ* Oct. 68-88).

VIII. HANDBOOKS, ETC.

Bryans (**H. L.**), Scandinavian folk dances (Toronto, Oxford, $2.50). **Henderson** (**V. E.**) trans., Medical guide for flying personnel by *Heintz von Diringshofen (Toronto, U of T Press, 102pp., $1.00). **Holmes** (**Marie**), Food; from market to table; complete guide to buying and cooking for every day and special occasions; foreword by Margaret Lawrence (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, x, 560pp., $2.75). **Jerome** (**J. P.**), Conquest of air (Toronto, Ryerson, x, 106pp., $1.00). **Millar** (**L. D.**), Canadian motorists' handbook (Toronto, author, Room 515, 64 Wellington St., 25c.). **Rumble** (**L.**) and **Carty** (**C. M.**), Confession quizzes (St. Paul, Minn., Rumble and Carty "Radio replies," 32pp., 5c.). **"Suzy Jane,"** Systematic dress designing; illustrations and diagrams by Margaret Wiesner ([Winnipeg, Peerless Press], 156pp.). **University of Toronto Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps,** Elementary drill manual (Toronto, U of T Press, 24pp., 15c.); Lecture notes for first paper, part I Examination, 2nd lieutenant to lieutenant (Toronto, U of T Press, 1939, reprinted 1940, vi, 66pp., 40c.). **Wood** (**R. C.**), Soldier's first aid (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xvi, 119pp., 50c.). **Young** (**C. R.**), Notes on elementary military law for Canadian officers (Toronto, U of T Press, 1939, reprinted 1940, 70pp., 40c.).

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: FRENCH-CANADIAN[1]

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

(Supplement to list printed in "Letters in Canada, 1939")

Canadiana, Montréal, Edns. Archonte, 11861, rue Pasteur [La Société historique de Montréal; monthly; 1940+; ed. Robert Prévost; articles on Canadian history]. **Culture,** Québec, 33 rue de l'Alverne [L'Association de Recherches sur les Sciences religieuses et profanes au Canada; quarterly; 1940+; ed. Edmond Gaudron; formerly *Nos Cahiers* 1936-9; articles on scientific, political and religious subjects, some in English; book reviews; bibliographies of publications in French Canada]. **Ensemble,** Québec, Conseil supérieur de la Coopération [monthly; 1940+; articles on co-operatives]. **Les Petits Pamphlets,** Montréal [1940; ed. Jean-Pierre Bonneville; political and literary articles]. **Regards,** Québec, Case postale 212 [Edns. de l'Avenir; monthly; 1940+; ed. André Giroux; essays, poetry, reviews].

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference, and Bibliographies

Brault (Lucien), Francis-J. Audet et son œuvre; bio-bibliographie (Ottawa, chez l'auteur, 360 Stewart St., 93pp., $1.00). **Geddes (James, Jr.),** Bibliographical outline of French-Canadian literature (reprinted from *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers,* VIII (1, 2), 1914, rev. 1940, 7-52pp.). **Répertoire de nos revues** (Collection frangipani no 7; Montréal, Aux Ateliers de l'Entr'-Aide, 189pp., 75c.). **Société des écrivains canadiens,** Quatrième bulletin bibliographique, 1940 (Montréal, Secrétariat de la Société, 535 ave. Viger, 30pp.).

Paul Bernier, Relevé bibliographique des livres, opuscules et articles publiés par le clergé de Québec au cours de l'année 1939 (*Semaine religieuse de Québec* LII 429-32). J. F. Kenney, Public records of Province of Quebec, 1763-1791 (*Transactions of Royal Society of Canada,* sect. 2, 87-133). Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Table générale des années 1931 à 1940 (*RUO* oct.-déc. (1)-(151)).

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

Bovey (Wilfrid), Les Canadiens-Français d'aujourd'hui; l'essor d'un peuple; traduit de l'anglais par J.-J. Lefebvre (Montréal, Edns. A. C.-F., 417pp.; revd. *AU* oct.; *RD* nov.). **Donald (J. M.),** Quebec patchwork (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 368pp., $3.00). **French-Canadian backgrounds;** symposium [I, Some French-Canadian backgrounds by Olivier Maurault; II, French-Canadian ideals in education by Henri Saint-Denis; III, French Canada in literature and song by Jean Bruchesi; IV, Art in French Canada by Marius Barbeau; V, French Canada in national setting by L.-M. Gouin] (Toronto, Ryerson, vi, 101pp., $1.00). **Godbout (Adélard),** Call to Canadian unity; address delivered before joint meeting of Empire Club of Canada and

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[1]These lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press, by Miss Merle Storey. The numbering corresponds to that of the English-Canadian Lists; subsections where there is nothing to report are silently omitted.

All references in the lists are to 1940 except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, attention is drawn to more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of authors whom we believe not to be Canadians.

The following abbreviations have been used: *AU—Action universitaire; BRH—Bulletin des Recherches historiques;* C—Canadian; *CFran.—Canada français; Mém. SRC—Mémoires, Société royale du Canada; RD—Revue dominicaine; RTC—Revue trimestrielle canadienne; RUO—Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa.*

Canadian Club of Toronto (Toronto, Empire Club, 13pp.). **Groulx (Lionel)**, Ville-Marie; joyau de l'histoire coloniale, 1642-1942 (Collection du troisième centenaire no 1; Montréal, Granger, 24pp., 10c.). **Lefebvre (Florent)**, French-Canadian press and the war; trans. and ed. by J. H. BIGGAR and J. R. BALDWIN (Toronto, Ryerson, iv, 40pp., 25c.). **Marquis (G.-E.)**, L'histoire du Canada commence-t-elle en 1760? (L'Œuvre des tracts, no 251; Montréal, Action Paroissiale, 16pp., 10c.). **Potvin (Damase)**, Le Saint-Laurent et ses îles; histoire, légendes, anecdotes, description, topographie (Montréal, Valiquette, 415pp., $1.25; revd. *Le Jour* 15 mars 1941); Sous le signe du quartz; histoire romancée des mines du nord-ouest de Québec (Montréal, Valiquette, 262pp.). **Richer (Léopold)**, Le Canada et le bloc anglo-saxon (Montréal, Edns. du *Devoir* 157pp., $1.00; revd. *Le Jour* 21 déc.); La conscription au Canada en 1917; comment le parlement la décida (*Le Document* no 34; Montréal, Impr. Populaire, 43pp., 15c.). **Roy (P.-G.)**, Les mots qui restent (Québec, Garneau, 2 vols., 277, 277pp., $1.50 les 2 vols.; revd. *CFran.* janv. 1941). **Tremblay (Jean-Jacques)**, Patriotisme et nationalisme (Hull, Edns. "l'Eclair," Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 238pp., $1.00). ***Vestal (Stanley)**, King of fur traders; deeds and deviltry of Pierre Esprit Radisson (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, $3.50).

L. J. BURPEE, A people that can stand alone (*Queen's Quarterly* summer 231-40). A. L. BURT, Frontier in history of New France (*C Historical Association Annual report* 93-9). MAXIMILIEN CARON, Y a-t-il un provincialisme légitime? (*Actualité économique* mars 401-15). JULIETTE CHABOT, Aperçu historique sur les bibliothèques au Canada (*AU* déc. 7-9). RENÉ CHALOULT, Justification d'une politique canadienne-française (*Revue populaire* sept. 7). PHILIP CHILD, Pierre Esprit Radisson and coureurs de bois (*University of Toronto Quarterly*, July 407-27). ANTONIO DROLET, La bibliothèque du Séminaire de Québec et son catalogue de 1782 (*CFran.* nov. 261-6). ÆGIDIUS FAUTEUX, Montréal il y a un siècle (*Canadiana* I 3-10); La vie sociale d'autrefois (*Canadiana* nov., déc., 7-9, 11-14). ISABEL FOULCHÉ-DELBOSC, Women of New France (Three Rivers: 1651-63) (*C Historical Review* June 132-49). L. A. FRÉCHETTE, Aux sources de nos énergies nationales (*Action nationale* juin-juillet, 393). EDMOND GAUDRON, Jusqu'où doit aller l'union au Canada? (*Culture* juin 129-36). CLAUDE HURTUBISE, Conditions de l'unité canadienne (*La Relève* janv. 293-5). LOUIS LACHANCE, La famille (*Action nationale* XV 185-96, 271-85). M.-A. LAMARCHE, La famille et le milieu du travail (*RD* juin 300-8). ARTHUR LAURENDEAU, Lettre ouverte à un intellectuel anglo-canadien (*Action nationale* XV 306-15). MAURICE LEBEL, En faveur de nos bibliothèques (*Action nationale* XV 398-413). MAURICE LENOIR, Province of Quebec; I, Clericalism on trial; II, Revolt against clericalism (*New Republic* Sept. 16, 23, 379-81, 408-10). H. H. LEWIS, Population of Quebec province; its distribution and national origins (*Economic Geography* Jan. 59-68). ARTHUR MAHEUX, Aux intellectuels anglo-canadiens (*CFran.* nov. 258-60); La bibliothèque du missionnaire Davion au dix-huitième siècle (*CFran.* mars 650-61); Visites interprovinciales (*CFran.* oct. 177-9). EDOUARD MONTPETIT, L'Américanisme (*Actualité économique* mai 101-23); Our French heritage (Toronto, C Broadcasting Corporation, *Canadian heritage*, 31-4). RENÉ MORIN, Co-operating Canadianism (*Dalhousie Review* April 9-20). GONZALVE POULIN, La famille canadienne-française dans son évolution historique (*Action nationale* XVI 31-43, 123-41). ROLAND PRÉVOST, L'unité canadienne est-elle possible? conversation avec M. Emile Vaillancourt (*Revue populaire* avril 7). LIONEL ROY, Pour comprendre le Québec (*C Forum* avril 10-12). R. M. SAUNDERS, Coureur de bois, definition (*C Historical Review* June 123-31). RAYMOND TANGHE, Les fondements économiques de l'unité canadienne (*Actualité économique* déc. 101-17). HECTOR TESSIER, Le Canada français a-t-il des droits réels à l'indépendance politique? (*Carnets viatoriens* avril 99-101); Le nationalisme canadien-français et la morale internationale (*Carnets viatoriens* juillet 130-5). BERNARD VALIQUETTE, Plaidoyer pour l'éditeur canadien-français (*Action nationale* XV 336-43). BERNARDIN VERVILLE, Notre famille canadienne (*La Famille* III 143-7).

C. History and Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Marion (Séraphin), Les lettres canadiennes d'autrefois, tome II (Hull, Edns. "l'Eclair"; Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 196pp., $1.00).

Noël Fauteux, La presse périodique au Canada français (*Technique*, no 3, 155). E. F. Haden, Le genre grammatical des substantifs en franco-canadien empruntés à l'anglais (*Publications of Modern Language Association* Sept.). T.-M. Lamarche, M. Montpetit fait la synthèse (*RD* sept. 94-100). Léon Lorrain, La crise du français (*Action nationale*, no 5, 324). Séraphin Marion, Curiosités littéraires de la "Gazette de Montréal" de 1778 (*CFran.* sept. 35-36); La *Gazette de Montréal* de 1778: Berceau de la critique littéraire au Canada français (*RUO* juillet-sept. 330-53); La *Gazette littéraire de Montréal* de 1778-1779 (*CFran.* nov. 242-50); Le voltairianisme de la *Gazette littéraire de Montréal* (*RUO* janv.-mars 7-28). Ubald Paquin, L'école littéraire de Montréal (*Revue populaire* sept. 11, 69). Sœur Paul-Emile, Notre pays et le lyrisme religieux (*Carnets viatoriens* avril 71-81). Pascal Potvin, L'énervement de notre langue écrite (*CFran.* avril 778-91). Jacques Rousseau, Nouvelles additions au "Glossaire du parler français au Canada" (*CFran.* janv. 474-9). Camille Roy, La volonté de vivre [bilinguisme] (*CFran.* nov. 237-41).

(b) Poetry

Jeannine Bélanger, Chef-d'œuvre?—*L'hymne au vent du nord* de M. Alfred DesRochers (*RD* déc. 238-54); En relisant Clara Lanctôt (*RD* sept. 90-4).

(c) Fiction

Georges Bugnet, "La Forêt" (*CFran.* janv. 389-401).

(d) Drama and Theatre

Claude Hurtubise, Molière chez les Compagnons de Saint-Laurent (*La Relève* déc. 124-5).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada

Falardeau (Emile), Artistes & artisans du Canada; première série, Achim, Auclair, Desnoyers, Hay (Montréal, Ducharme, 94pp., 50c.). **Gauvreau (J.-M.)**, Artisans du Québec (Trois-Rivières, Edns. du *Bien Public*, 231pp., revd. *AU* juin, *Actualité économique* déc., *CFran.* sept.). **Maurault (Olivier)**, Charles De Belle et Georges Delfosse (*see* VI A). **Traquair (Ramsay)**, Old silver of Quebec (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 169pp., $4.00).

Marius Barbeau, Henri Julien et son temps (*Revue populaire* avril 10-11); Henri Masson, peintre de l'Ottawa (*Revue populaire* juillet 5, 59); Nos ceintures fléchées (*Revue populaire* nov. 52, 70); Tisseuses de ceintures fléchées (*CFran.* sept. 7-19); Le totem du nid de l'aigle (*CFran.* déc. 371-8). Cadieux et Tremblay, Un classique canadien [Clarence Gagnon] (*AU* janv. 9-10). M.-A. Couturier, Problème d'un art religieux canadien (*RD* juin 281-5). Ægidius Fauteux, L'imprimerie au Canada (*Technique*, nos 3, 4, 188, 249). J.-M. Gauvreau, L'École du meuble renaît (*Technique* XV 527-32); Jean-Jacques Spénard, céramiste des Trois-Rivières (*Revue populaire* avril 8-9). Gérard Morrisset, Notre héritage français dans les arts (*Action nationale* XV 418-25). Marcel Parizeau, Les femmes et la peinture dans la province de Québec (*AU* mars 6-7). Gérard Perrault, Relieurs canadiens (*Revue populaire*, juillet 7, 58). Eugène Stucker, L'architecture nationale de la province de Québec (*Technique* XV 445-50); Nos vieilles maisons, trésors à conserver (*Revue populaire* juin 9).

E. Critical Editions, Collections, etc.

Lanctot (Gustave) éd., Nouveaux documents de Lahontan sur le Canada et Terre-Neuve (Collection Oakes; Ottawa, Archives publiques du Canada, 80pp.).

Marius Barbeau, Ah si mon moine pouvait danser [folk-song] (*Revue moderne* janv. 14); Marmites ensorcelées [folk-tales] (*CFran.* juin 952-60). [Henri Brunet], Letters of Acadian trader, 1674-1676; ed. Louis-André Vigneras (*New England Quarterly* March 98-110). Renée des Ormes, Le pied de l'homme blanc [folk-tale] (*CFran.* juin 1005-8).

III. POETRY

Bernier (**Alfred**), Hymne en l'honneur de Kateri Tekahkwitha (Musique liturgique no 3; Montréal, Edns. du Messager Canadien, 8pp.); Motet au Sacré Cœur; suavi jugo tuo (Musique liturgique no 2; Montréal, Messager Canadien, 4pp.). **Brien** (**Ludger**), Amour marial; bonheur marial (Collection "Ville-Marie"; Montréal, Messager Canadien, 31pp., 5c.). **Brunner** (**Albert**), Satires et poèmes (Montréal, Valiquette, 189pp., $1.00). **Charbonneau** (**Jean**), Tel qu'en sa solitude . . .; poèmes (Montréal, Valiquette; Edns. A. C.-F., 200pp.; revd. *RD* nov.). ***Dampierre** (**Leïla de**), Espaces; poèmes du Canada (Montréal, Valiquette, 112pp., $1.00; revd. *RD* juillet-août). **Desforêts** (**Benoît**), Poèmes de solitude; le cloître, la nature (Lac Saint-Jean, Qué., La Trappe de N.-D. de Mistassini, 128pp., 75c.). **Hélène** (*pseud.*), Avec mon cœur de femme (*see* VI B). **Malo** (**Laurette**), L'âme sentimentale (Montréal, Valiquette, 125pp.; revd. *Le Jour*, 15 juin; *RD* sept.). **Turcot** (**Marie-Rose**), Le Maître (*see* VI D).

Poems by the following selected writers have appeared: Pierre Baillargeon (*La Relève* déc.), Jeannine Bélanger (Magnanarelle *pseud.*) (*Mém. SRC*), Alphonse Désilets (*CFran.* juin), Albert Ferland (*Mém. SRC*), Maurice Hébert (*Mém. SRC*), Gilles Henault (*La Relève* mai-juin), Suzanne Malard (*CFran.* mars), Clément Marchand (*Carnets viatoriens* avril).

IV. FICTION

A. Novels, etc.

Achard (**Eugène**), Les contes du Richelieu (Montréal, Libr. Générale Canadienne, 127pp., 25c.); La fée des érables; récits et légendes (Montréal, Libr. Générale Canadienne, 127pp., 25c.); Sur les hauteurs de Charlesbourg-Royal (Montréal, Libr. Générale Canadienne, 125pp., 25c.). **Baudry** (**Edouard**), Rue principale; I, Les Lortie (Montréal, Valiquette, 240pp., 75c.). **Berthiaume-Denault** (**Laure**), Mon sauvage (Montréal, Valiquette, 216pp., $1.00). **Daveluy** (**Marie-Claire**), Le cœur de Perrine; fin des aventures de Perrine et de Charlot (Montréal, Granger, 255pp., 75c.); Perrine et Charlot à Ville-Marie (Montréal, Granger, 193pp., 75c.); Le Richelieu héroïque; les jours tragiques de 1837 (Montréal, Granger, 294pp.). ***Larkin** (**Sarah**), Dimo et autres histoires de bêtes (Trois-Rivières, Edns. du *Bien Public*, 112pp., $1.00). **LeBel** (**Louis**), Magdal; ou Ta vie sera ton châtiment (Montréal, Valiquette, 234pp., $1.00). **Maillet** (**Adrienne**), Quelle vie! biographie d'une Canadienne-française (Montréal, Impr. Populaire, 222pp., $1.00). **Marchand** (**Clément**), Courriers des villages; ills. de Rodolphe Duguay (Trois-Rivières, Edns. du *Bien Public*, 220pp., $1.00). **Maxine** (*pseud.*), Le saut du gouffre (Montréal, Beauchemin, 123pp., 75c.; revd. *Culture* sept., *RD* sept.). **Pallascio-Morin** (**Ernest**), Brentwick (Montréal, Impr. Populaire, 193pp.; revd. *Le Jour* 28 déc.). **Panneton** (**Auguste**) (Sylvain *pseud.*), Dans le bois (Trois-Rivières, Edns. Trifluviennes, 181pp., $1.00). **Simon** (**France**), *see* Simoneau (Françoise). **Simoneau** (**Françoise**) (France Simon, *pseud.*), Abus de confiance (Drummondville, Qué., chez l'auteur, 157pp.; revd. *Culture* sept., *RD* sept.). **Sylvain,** *see* Panneton (Auguste).

B. Selected Short Stories

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: Robert Choquette (*Revue moderne* janv.), Michelle Le Normand (*CFran.* avril), Carole Richard (*Revue moderne* janv.), Marie de Wailly (*Revue moderne* janv.).

V. DRAMA

Houlé (Léopold), Matines et laudes; du bal au cloître (Montréal, Valiquette, 97pp., $1.00; revd. *Culture* déc.). **Lamarche (Gustave)**, Argonautes-40; divertissement scénique parlé et mimé (Rigaud, Qué., Collège Bourget, 92pp., polygraphiée, 50c.). **Laramée (Jean)**, Fantaisie missionnaire; un drame chez les oiseaux (Tract no 22; Montréal, Ligue missionnaire des étudiants, 12pp., 5c.).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Bernier (Paul), Hommage à LL. EE. nosseigneurs Alexandre Vachon, archevêque-coadjuteur d'Ottawa et Arthur Douville, évêque auxiliaire de Saint-Hyacinthe (Québec, Archevêché de Québec, 18pp.). **Brault (Lucien)**, Francis-J. Audet et son œuvre (*see* II A). **Dragon (Antonio)**, Vie intime du Père Pro (Montréal, Edns. *du Devoir*, 360pp.; revd. *Culture* sept.). **Guindon (H.-M.)**, Une âme mariale; Marie Sainte-Cécile de Rome, religieuse de Jésus-Marie 1897-1929 (Ottawa, Edns. Montfortaines, 111pp., 50c.; revd. *Culture* juin, *RD* juin). **Maurault (Olivier)**, Charles De Belle et Georges Delfosse; à la mémoire de deux peintres qui se sont éteints l'an dernier et dont la disparition a été pour l'art de notre pays une grande perte (Montréal, Edns. Archonte, 18pp., 15c.). **Pouliot (Léon)**, Premiers ouvriers de Nouvelle-France; les Pères Ennemond Massé et Anne de Nouë, missionnaires jésuites (Montréal, Le Messager Canadien, 150pp.; revd. *Culture* mars). **Primeau (Léonide)**, Mgr Adélard Langevin (L'Œuvre des tracts, no 252; Montréal, Action Paroissiale, 16pp., 10c.). **Richer (Léopold)**, Silhouettes du monde politique (Montréal, Edns. du Zodiaque, 266pp.; revd. *RD* juin). **Robitaille (Georges)**, Telle qu'elle fut; études critiques sur Marie de l'Incarnation (éd. 2; Montréal, Beauchemin, 183pp.; revd. *Culture* juin). **Rocheleau (Corinne)**, Françaises d'Amérique (Montréal, Beauchemin, 123pp., 35c.).

P.-H. Barabé, Marie de l'Incarnation, éducatrice (*RUO* janv.-mars 82-96). Marius Barbeau, Alexis le Trotteur (*CFran.* mai 881-91). L.-F. Bélanger, Un ancêtre de la médecine trifluvienne; Pierre de Sales La Terrière (1743-1815) (*Union médicale du Canada*, 69, 860-4). Claude de Bonnault, Le marquis de La Galissonnière (*RUO* oct.-déc. 396-407). Jacques Brunelle, Le centenaire d'Honoré Mercier (*Revue populaire* nov. 7). Ivanhoë Caron, Joseph-Octave Plessis (*CFran.* mai 826-41; sept. 71-96; oct. 180-95; nov. 274-92). E. Fabre-Surveyer, Une Ursuline d'origine allemande aux Trois-Rivières (*CFran.* oct. 117-30). R. La Roque de Roquebrune, Alexandre de Prouville de Tracy; sa famille et sa conduite pendant La Fronde (*RUO* avril-juin 200-14). Jean Le Moyne, Pierre van der Meer der Walcheron (*La Relève* avril 14-19). Olivier Maurault, S.E. Mgr Gauthier (*AU* oct. 3-4, 11).

See also VII A (*BRH*).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous

L'Archevêque-Duguay (Jeanne), Comme nous sommes heureux! (40 photos de Tavi) (Trois-Rivières, Edns. du *Bien Public*, 127pp., 75c.). **Baillargeon (Pierre)**, Hasard et moi (Montréal, chez l'auteur, 564 ave. Bloomfield, 57pp.; revd. *Culture* sept., *Le Jour* 19 oct., *RD* sept.). **Brégent (France)**, Ramilles (ed. 2 of En attendant chez le docteur, revue et augmentée; Montréal, Thérien Frères, 183pp., $1.00). **Dubé, Rodolphe** (François Hertel *pseud.*), Mondes chimériques (Montréal, Valiquette, 153pp.; revd. *RUO* janv.-mars 1941). **Hélène** (*pseud.*), Avec mon cœur de femme (Montréal, Edns. du *Devoir* 188pp., 90c.). **Hertel (François)**, *see* Dubé (Rodolphe). **Malouin (Reine)**, Haïti, l'île enchantée; à travers la vie (Québec, L'Institut St-Jean-Bosco, 158pp.). **Potvin (Damase)**, Le Saint-Laurent et ses îles (*see* II B). **Vaillancourt (Emile)**, History of brewing industry in Province of Quebec (Montréal, Ducharme, 47pp., 50c.).

Marius Barbeau, Construction des navires à Québec (*Revue du Québec industriel* vol. V, no 1, 5-7); Gaspésiades (*CFran.* oct. 148-59); Terroir insulaire (*CFran.* fév. 492-502); Les vapeurs de Montréal (*Revue du Québec industriel* vol. V, no 1, 8-11). Raymond Braud, Cameroun 1939; impressions de voyage (*CFran.* nov. 293-307). Noël Fauteux, Les constructions navales au Canada sous le régime français (*Revue du Québec industriel* vol. V, no 1, 2-4, 11). Lionel Groulx, Le départ de Maisonneuve (*Action nationale*, no 3, 156). Théophile Hudon, De San Francisco à Saint-Michel (*CFran.* janv. 402-9). Annette LaSalle-Leduc, Heureux qui comme Ulysse . . . (*RD* fév. 86-94). G.-A. Latour, Notes de voyage: l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (*Bulletin de la Chambre de commerce du district de Montréal* déc. 17-19). Romain Légaré, L'Abitibi, région de colonisation; une histoire merveilleuse (*Culture* juin 157-72). Cita et Suzanne Malard, La radiophonie et l'âme française (*RUO* janv.-mars 69-81). Gérard Malchelosse, Prétendues découvertes de l'Amérique (*Canadiana* déc. 3-5). Victor Morin, Les hôtes du Château de Ramezay (*Canadiana* mars, avril); Voyage au royaume du passé (*Canadiana* nov. 3-6). A.-H. Paradis, Voyage au Japon (*Bulletin de la Chambre de commerce du district de Montréal* nov. 11, 13-16, 28). Damase Potvin, La vie dans un phare (*Revue populaire* déc. 11, 68-71).

C. Critical Essays

Beaudoin (Philippe), Gutenberg et l'imprimerie (Montréal, Thérien Frères, 225pp., $1.00). **Gagnon (Maurice)**, Peinture moderne (Montréal, Valiquette, 215pp., $1.25; revd. *Le Jour* 4 janv. 1941). **Harvey-Jellie (W.)**, L'entente littéraire; étude de littérature comparée (Montréal, Beauchemin, 124pp., $1.50).

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D. Writings on Religion

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F.-A. ANGERS, Fondements géographico-économiques de l'autonomisme (*Action nationale* XV 437-45); Les relations du Dominion et des provinces (*Actualité économique* mai 168-72). JOSEPH BAUDOUIN, Natalité; étude de la situation dans la province de Québec 1896-1931 (*AU* sept., oct., 13-15, 9-11). PAUL BÉIQUE, Le rapport sirois: comité d'étude (*Bulletin de la Chambre de commerce du district de Montréal* déc. 7-10). J.-R. BONNIER, Loisirs à la campagne (*Action nationale* XV 41-56). J.-C.-L. CHARLEBOIS, La science et notre société moderne (*Technique*, nos 2, 5, 143, 364). P.-Y. DESGRANGES, Le Canada et le monde protectioniste d'après 1918 (*Action nationale* XV 244-59). J.-B. DESROSIERS, Le corporatisme (*CFran.* janv. 429-45). LIONEL GROULX, Pour un commencement de libération (*Action nationale* XVI 115-22). ESDRAS MINVILLE, Notre problème social (*Actualité économique* juin-juillet 201-29); Préparer l'après-guerre (*Action nationale* XV 3-14). GONZALVE POULIN, La femme dans les œuvres de paix (*La Famille* III 244-7). J. D'A. RICHARD, Le syndicalisme catholique national au Canada (*Culture* sept. 290-308).

VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

A. Canadian Fields

Audet (Francis-J.), Contrecœur; famille, seigneurie, paroisse, village (Montréal, G. Ducharme, 276pp.). **Bruchesi (Jean),** Histoire du Canada pour tous; tome II, Le régime anglais (éd. 1940; documents historiques; Montréal, Edns. A. C.-F., 364pp., revd. *CFran.* mai). **Les Cahiers des Dix,** no 5 (Drummondville, P.Q., *La Parole* 305pp.; contains: OLIVIER MAURAULT, Quand Saint-Sulpice allait en guerre; VICTOR MORIN, In chordis et organo; F.-J. AUDET, Charles-Clément de Sabrevois de Bleury; MONTARVILLE BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE, Louis-Joseph Papineau de Saint-Denis à Paris; GÉRARD MALCHELOSSE, Deux tournants de l'histoire d'Acadie, 1713 et 1755; P.-G. ROY, L'évasion de Dodge et Theller de la citadelle de Québec; ALBERT TESSIER, Encore le Saint-Maurice; E.-Z. MASSICOTTE, Montréal se transforme; ARISTIDE BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE, Le régime politique des Anciens-Iroquois; ÆGIDIUS FAUTEUX, Le S . . . de C . . . enfin démasqué!). **Fauteux (Aegidius),** Les Chevaliers de Saint-Louis en Canada (Montréal, Edns. des Dix, 252pp.; revd. *AU* nov., *CFran.* sept., *RUO* janv.-mars 1941). **Le Chevallier (Jules),** Aux prises avec la tourmente; les missionnaires de la colonie de Saint-Laurent-de-Grandin durant

l'insurrection métisse de 1885 (Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 76pp., 25c.). **Montpetit (Edouard)**, La conquête économique; vol. II, Etapes (Montréal, Valiquette, 271pp., $1.00; revd. *Culture* juin). **Pouliot (Léon)**, Etude sur les Relations des jésuites de la Nouvelle-France (1632-1672) (Collection des Studia; Montréal, l'Immaculée-Conception, xii, 319pp., $1.50; revd. *CFran.* janv. 1941). **[Roy, P.-G.]**, Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Québec pour 1938-1939 (Québec, Imprimeur de Sa Majesté le Roi, 1939, [viii], 385pp.); Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Québec pour 1939-1940 (Québec, Imprimeur de Sa Majesté le Roi, viii, 486pp.). **Rumilly (Robert)**, Histoire de la province de Québec; I, Georges-Etienne Cartier (Montréal, Valiquette, 365pp., $1.00). **La Société canadienne d'histoire de l'église catholique**, rapport 1938-1939 (Ottawa, M. Séraphin Marion, Archives nationales, 65pp.). **Société Royale du Canada**, Mémoires de la; littérature, histoire, archéologie, sociologie, économie politique, et sujets connexes, en français; troisième série, tome XXXIV, sect. I, séance de mai 1940; contains: E.-J. Auclair, Les origines de Sainte-Thérèse de Blainville et de son séminaire; Ivanhoë Caron, Aux origines d'une paroisse, Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours-de-L'Islet (1677-1723); Olivier Maurault, Georges Delfosse; L.-A. Prud'homme, Les Meurons; Georges Robitaille, Les préliminaires de la Guerre de sept ans (deuxième partie); E. Fabre Surveyer, Joseph Bouchette; Armand Yon, L'abbé Verreau, historien canadien (1828-1901) (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 137pp.).

See also BRH with writers noted: Berneval, Gérard Bousquet, Fernand Combaluzier, Ægidius Fauteux, Richard Lessard, C.-J. Magnan, E.-Z. Massicotte, Léon Pouliot, P.-G. Roy, Régis Roy. For titles of articles see quarterly bibliographies in *C Historical Review* and *C Journal of Economics and Political Science.*

B. Other Fields

(a) Language and Literature

French

***Bruneau (Charles)**, Grammaire et linguistique; causeries prononcées aux postes du réseau français de la Société Radio-Canada (Montréal, Valiquette, 154pp.). **Pelletier (Séverin)**, La nature et la grâce chez Paul Bourget (Montréal, Beauchemin; Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 125pp.). **Raymond (Marcel)**, Henri Ghéon; lettre-préface de Henri Ghéon (Montréal, Edns. du Cep, 1939, 159pp., 75c.).

See II C (a): Articles by E. F. Haden and Séraphin Marion.

(b) Theology, Philosophy, and General Science

Allie (J.-L.), L'argument de prescription dans le droit romain, en apologétique et en théologie dogmatique (Series theologica, tomus I; Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 221pp.). **Association canadienne-française pour l'Avancement des Sciences**, Annales de l'ACFAS, vol. 6 (Montréal, 284pp.; revd. *Culture* déc.). **Bois (J.-S. Anselme)**, Le bonheur s'apprend (Montréal, l'Institut psychologique, 252pp., 75c.; revd. *Le Jour* 18 janv. 1941). **Fournier (R.)**, La théologie de l'Action catholique ("Theologica montis regii," Publications de la faculté de Théologie de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal, Granger, xx, 163pp., $1.00; revd. *RUO* janv.-mars 1941, *RD* nov.). **Huberdeau (Sœur Marie Irène)** trans., Eléments de philosophie thomiste par Emile Filion, tome II (Montréal, l'Institution des Sourds-Muets, 672pp., $4.00). **Sylvestre (P.-A.)**, L'Unité sociale; esquisse d'ontologie sociale thomiste (Montréal, Librairie St-Viateur, 280pp., $1.00; revd. *AU* nov.). **Théoret (E.)**, La médiation mariale dans l'École française (Paris, Librairie philosophique J. Vrin, 169pp.; revd. *Culture* sept.).

Maurice Burque, Un problème plotinien; l'identification de l'âme avec l'Un dans la contemplation (*RUO* juillet-sept. 141*-176*). F. E. C. Chrysostome, Le procès du quotient intellectuel (*RTC* juin 195-204). Laurent Clément, Le "jus gentium" (*RUO* avril-juin, juillet-sept. 100*-24*, 177*-95*).

Sylvio Ducharme, Note sur le transcendantal "res" selon Saint Thomas (*RUO* avril-juin 85-99). J.-B. Gingras, Quand je prends conscience du présent . . . (*RUO* avril-juin 144-55). Joseph de La Rochelle, Un grand humaniste; Saint Thomas d'Aquin (*La Relève* janv. 301-6). Jean Le Moyne, L'intelligence et le mystère incarné (*La Relève* déc. 105-12). Julien Peghaire, Examen du principe idéaliste d'immanence (*RUO* janv.-mars, avril-juin, 5*-23*, 61*-84*). Gérard Petit, Primat de l'être ou du faire? (*La Relève* nov. 68-73). Georges Simard, Le mal de la guerre (*RUO* janv.-mars 29-37); Le mal et les empires (*RUO* avril-juin, 129-38).

(c) Social Sciences

Belisle (J.-A.), Crédits et recouvrements (La Pratique des affaires; Québec, Edns. Les Affaires, xvi, 230pp., $1.00; revd. *Le Jour* 2 déc.). **Perrault (Antonio)**, Traité de droit commercial, tome III (Montréal, Wilson & Lafleur, 1442pp.).

C.-D. Hérisson, Les Saint-Simoniens et la propriété privée (*Actualité économique* avril 37-53). A.-M. Parent, Autour du racisme (*CFran.* déc. 379-93). Albert Perbal, La race nègre et la malédiction de Cham (*RUO* avril-juin 156-77).

VIII. HANDBOOKS

Mélançon (Claude), Charmants voisins (Montréal, Granger, 281pp., $1.00; revd. *Culture* déc.).

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: NEW-CANADIAN[1]

Compiled by Watson Kirkconnell

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS

Largely for reasons associated with the war, the following periodicals, listed in earlier surveys, have ceased publication: *L'Eco Italo-Canadese*, *Farmarski Zhitia*, *Glos Pracy*, *L'Italia Nuova*, *Kanadsky Gudok*, *Liekki*, *Narodna Gazeta*, *Romanul Canadian*, *Slovak v Kanada*, *Vapaus*. Since Nov. 1, 1940, the name of *Gazeta Katolicka* has been changed to *Gazeta Polska*.

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference

Canadian Jewish Congress, Archives Committee, Canadian Jewish archives; list of documents and material (Montreal, Congress, 2040 Bleury St., 1939, 201pp. mimeo.). **Grocholski (Joseph)** ed., Poles in Canada (Winnipeg, Acme Advertising Agency, 218 Bannatyne Ave., 76pp., 50c.). **Grossman (Vladimir)** ed., Canadian Jewish year book, 1940-1, vol. II (Montreal, C Jewish Year Book Reg'd, 1403 Bleury St., 352pp.,$2.50).

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[1]All undated entries are of 1940. The language is indicated in brackets before the translation of the title. The numbering of the Lists corresponds to that adopted for English-Canadian Letters. Where there is nothing to report the section or subsection is silently omitted. The following abbreviations are used: *Alm.—Almanak*, Winnipeg; *BN—Buduchnist Natsiyi*, Yorkton, Sask.; C—Canadian; *Cour.—Der Courier*, Regina; *CP—Canada Posten*, Winnipeg; *CT—Canada Tidningen*; Ger.—German; *GK—Gazeta Katolicka*, Winnipeg; *GP—Gazeta Polska*; *HG—Hrvatski Glas*, Winnipeg; *Hkr.—Heimskringla*, Winnipeg; Icel.—Icelandic; *IN—L'Italia Nuova*, Montreal; *KF—Kanadysky Farmer*, Winnipeg; *KMU—Kanadai Magyar Ujsag*, Winnipeg; *Lbg.—Lögberg*, Winnipeg; *MR—Mennonitische Rundschau*, Winnipeg; *Ndw.—Nordwesten*, Winnipeg;

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

Kirkconnell (Watson), European elements in Canadian life (Toronto, Canadian Club, 20pp.); Ukrainian Canadians and the war (Oxford pamphlets on world affairs; Toronto, Oxford, 32pp., 10c.; also issued in a Ukrainian ed., "Viyna, ta Ukrayinski Kanadiytse"). **Rosenberg (Louis)**, Canada's Jews (Montreal, C Jewish Congress, 1939, xxix, 418pp.). **Thorsteinsson (Th. Th.)**, Saga Islendinga í Vesturheimi; vol. I, Vesturför (Icel. "History of Icelanders in North America," vol. I, "Trip west"; Reykjavik, Edda Press, pub. by Icelandic National League, 253pp.). **Wright (J. F. C.)**, Slava Bohu; story of Dukhobors (N.Y., Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart, x, 438pp., $3.75).

Watson Kirkconnell, European Canadians in their press (*C Historical Association Annual Report* 85-92). H. H. McIntyre, Doukhobors in Canada (*Country Guide* Nov. 10, 44). Dale O'Hara, New citizens from ebb-tide of war [Polish farm communities] (*Forest and Outdoors* Aug. 241-2). G. J. Oleson, Sögu-ágrip Islendinga í Sudur-Cypress sveitinni í Manitoba (Icel. "Summary history of Icelanders in South Cypress district of Manitoba" *Alm.* 25-35). Reynold Pehkonen, Canadian Finns and the war (*C Forum* Feb. 346-7). S. J. Sommerville, Icelanders in Canada (*C Geographical Journal* Oct. 192-201). Th. Th. Thorsteinsson, Islenzkt manntal í Vesturheimi (Icel. "Census of Icelanders in North America" *Lbg.*, *Hkr.* Feb. 14).

III. POETRY

Pavlychenko (T. K.), Dukh natsiyi (Ukr. "Spirit of the nation"; Saskatoon, Ukrainian National Federation, 48pp.). **Segal (J. I.)**, House of the humble (Yiddish; Montreal, 383pp.). **Shafir (M. M.)**, A. Steshke (Yiddish "A path"; Montreal, 195pp.). **Stephansson (S. G.)**, Andvökur, Urval (Icel. Selected poems, ed. Sigurdur Nordal; Reyjavik, Mál og menning, 328pp.).

Poems in the various languages, and by the following writers, have appeared: **Croatian:** Ivan Modric (*HG*), Barica Restek (*HG*). **German:** G. Berg (*MR*, *Ndw.*), August Biberdorf (*Ndw.*), Emilie Eberle (*Cour.*), Mrs. Th. Fasola (*Ndw.*), H. D. Friesen (*MR*), I. P. Friesen (*Christlicher Bundesbote*, *MR*, *Steinbach Post*, *Zionsbote*), J. H. Hildesbrand (*Bote*), P. P. Isaac (*Bote*, *MR*), J. A. Isaak (*Bote*), J. H. Janzen (*Bote*), Esther Klassen (*MR*), P. J. Klassen (*Bote*), J. P. Kober (*Cour.*), G. Loewen (*Bote*), J. J. Neufeld (*MR*), Laura Neufeld (*MR*), P. D. Nickel (*Ndw.*), E. Obenauer (*Cour.*), F. C. Ortmann (*MR*), Conrad Propp (*Ndw.*), G. D. Rempel (*MR*), C. O. Schulz (*Cour.*), Henry Trelle (*Bote*, *Ndw.*), Alfons Wagner (*Bote*), Mrs. Th. Wokoeck (*Ndw.*), Maria Zurowski (*Ndw.*). **Greek:** all in *Estia*: Dem. El. Eliades, I. G. Giannoukos, I. P. Ioannides, N. I. Khatzidakes. **Hungarian:** Pálné Alsodraskóci-Morvay (*KMU*), Ernö Csok (*KMU*), Gyula Izsák (*KMU*), Ferenc Jakabffy (*KMU*), K. I. Karnay (*KMU*), Sándor Kaucz (*KMU*), Béla Szépessy (*KMU*). **Icelandic:** "Th. A." (*Hkr.*), Gudmundur Arnason (*Hkr.*), M. G. Arnason (*Sgn.*), S. Arnason (*Hkr.*), G. J. Austfjörd (*Sgn.*), Richard Beck (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), S. B. Benedictsson (*Lbg.*), Paul Bjarnason (*Hkr.*), S. E. Björnsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Hjörtur Brandson (*Lbg.*), Holmfridur Danielsson (*Lbg.*), E. J. Doll (*Lbg.*), G. O. Einarsson (*Lbg.*), E. G. Gillies (*Hkr.*), Hjálmar Gislason (*Lbg.*), Ingibjörg Gudmundsson (*Hkr.*), Páll Gudmundsson (*Lbg.*), Caroline Gunnarsson (*Lbg.*), G. J. Guttormsson (*Hkr.*, *TTI*), V. J. Guttormsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Daniel Halldorsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), B. J. Hornfjörd (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), J. H. Húnfjörd (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), M. Ingimarsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), S. J. Jóhannesson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), B. E. Johnson (*Hkr.*), Jakobina Johnson (*Lbg.*), K. D. Johnson (*Hkr.*), Kristian Johnson (*Lbg.*), Jón Jónatansson (*Hkr.*), E. P. Jónsson

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NG—Narodna Gazeta, Winnipeg; Norw.—Norwegian; *Norr.—Norrona Canadian*, Winnipeg; *NS—Novy Shlakh*, Saskatoon; Pol.—Polish; *Sgn.—Sameiningin*, Winnipeg; Swed.—Swedish; *TTI—Timarit Thjodræknisfjelags Islendinga*, Winnipeg; *UH—Ukraiyinsky Holos*, Winnipeg; Ukr.—Ukrainian; *UR—Ukraiyinsky Robitnyk*, Toronto; *UW—Ukrayinsky Wisty*, Edmonton; *Zw.—Zwiaskowiec*, Toronto.

(*Lbg.*), Snaebjörn Jónsson (*Lbg.*), J. S. frá Kaldbak (*Hkr.*), Jón Kernested (*Hkr., Lbg.*), Ludvik Kristjánsson (*Lbg.*), Magnús Markússon (*Lbg.*), J. J. Norman (*Hkr., Lbg.*), Sig. Olafsson (*Lbg.*), T. J. Oleson (*Lbg.*), Jónas Pálsson (*Hkr.*), K. S. Pálsson (*Hkr., Lbg.*), P. S. Pálsson (*Hkr.*), Kristin Sigfúsdóttir (*Lbg.*), S. Sigurdsson (*Sgn.*), Helgi Sveinsson (*Lbg.*), Helen Swinburne (*Lbg.*), N. S. Thorláksson (*Sgn.*), Bjarni Thorsteinsson (*Hkr., Lbg.*), O. Thorsteinsson (*Hkr., Lbg.*), Th. Th. Thorsteinsson (*Hkr., Lbg., TTÍ*). **Italian:** Liborio Lattoni (*IN*), Maria Teresa de Laurentis (*IN*). **Norwegian:** (all in *Norr.*): Nels Anderson, Richard Beck, Olav Boehmer, Martin Eide, Birgitte Erickson, S. O. Flottorp, Nordahl Grieg, M. H. Groendal, Martin Myhre, Sam Overlie, Magnus Steiestoel, C. Stensrud, Rogne Thorstein. **Polish:** Jan Cieslak (*Czas*), Gustav Danilowski (*Zw.*), H. U. Drelenkiewicz-Rekwart (*Czas*), Zofja Filipowicz (*GP*), Jan Gozdawa (*Czas*), Benedikt Hertz (*Zw.*), "Ja-Sa" (*GK*), G. Karol (*Zw.*), Wl. Majakowski (*GP*), Marja Markowska (*GP*), Franciszek Michalski (*GK*), Czeslaw Mondrzyk (*Czas*), L. C. Poprawski (*Czas*), W. Sienko (*Czas*), Jozef Stach (*Czas*), Zbyszkowa Tomaszewiczowa (*Zw.*), Piotr Wilgan (*Czas*), A. Wojcicki (*Zw.*), Ludwik Zurawicz (*GP*). **Swedish:** A. A. Anderson (*CT*), John Anderson (*CP*), Trygve Bjerkheim (*CP*), Hjalmar Björk (*CT*), J. Blomqvist (*CP*), Emma Drevits (*CP*), E. W. Ericson (*CP*), Axel Fredenholm (*CP*), A. Frodig (*CT*), G. S. Fryklind (*CP*), C. A. Gavert (*CP*), Arvid Gordh (*CT*), F. O. Gustafson (*CP*), Carl Hanson (*CP*), Jarl Hemmer (*CT*), Carl Holmer (*CP*), Ragnar Jaendel (*CT*), Ture Janson (*CT*), Albert Johnason (*CP*), Per Lagerkvist (*CT*), Goesta Larsson (*CT*), Leon Larson (*CT*), Sven Larson (*CT*), Sven Lidman (*CP*), E. E. Lindgren (*CP*), Oscar Lövgren (*CP*), Per Martensson (*CT*), Viktor Myren (*CP*), Pälle Näver (*CT*), Mads Nielsen (*CP*), B. E. Nyström (*CT*), Orvar Odd (*CT*), Jeanna Otterdahl (*CP*), P. A. Peterson (*CP*), Gustaf Rydstedt (*CT*), Olav Skerpheden (*CP*), E. Stenfeldt (*CT*), Emil Zilliacus (*CT*). **Ukrainian:** Maria Adamovska (*UH*), B. I. Antonych (*UW*), Ol. Babiy (*UR*), Andriy Bahriy (*UH*), George Bilshenko (*UW*), Z. Boryspolets (*UW*), George Bubniuk (*NS*), V. I. Cheliuk (*NS*), I. Cherevko (*UH*), Spyrodon Cherkasenko (*UR, UW*), Ivan Danylchuk (*UH*), T. Dmytrenko (*NS*), Osyp Duma (*UW*), Petro Duma (*KF*), M. Dumanskiy (*UW*), Vasyl Holovka (*NS*), Sylvester Kalynets (*UW*), R. G. Katsunov (*Ranok*), R. Kedro (*UW*), Vasyl Khmara (*BN*), Marusya Klym (*UH*), Ivan Kmeta ("Myroslav Ichnyansky") (*NS*), Oleks Konyskiy (*Vistnyk*), S. Kowbel (*NS*), Ulyana Kravchenko (*UH, UR, UW*), Olena Kuchykan (*UH*), Anatol Kudrydyk (*KF, UW*), Viktor Kupchenko (*UW*), Volodymyr Kupchenko (*NS*), Roman Kupchynskiy (*BN*), Svyatoslav Kushnir (*UW*), Myra Lazeczko (*UR*), Boris Lysyanskiy (*UW*), Mykyta Mahyr (*NS*), Osyp Makovey (*UW*), Stepan Musiychuk (*NS*), Marya Myronets (*NG*), Ir. Nazarko (*UW*), Ivan Novosad (*UH*), Katrya Novosad (*UH*), O. Oles (*UH*), Mykhaylo Oshtsipok (*UH*), L. Otamanets (*NS*), Yakiv Otruta (*UR*), V. Parovinchak (*UR*), D. Rarahovskiy (*NS*), Mykhaylo Romaniuk (*Vistnyk*), Izyaslav Ryzhey (*NG*), I. H. Savytska (*NS*), T. Senkiv (*UH*), Ivan Shelestynskiy (*NS*), George Shkrymeliak (*BN, UH, UR*), Hrystko Shumlyviy (*UR*), Volodymyr Sosyura (*NG*), Mykhaylo Starytskiy (*UW*), Pylyp Sydor (*UH*), Mykhaylo Sytnyk (*NG*), Myron Temnytskiy (*UH*), Vasyl Tsurat (*UW*), Stepan Tudor (*NG*), N. M. Umanets (*UH*), B. Vistoviy (*UH*), H. Yurkevich (*NS*), A. Zahariychuk (*UR*), I. Zahumenniy (*Vistnyk*), I. Zlybko (*NG*), V. Zubko (*NS*).

IV. FICTION

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Bodo (Tekla), Gepäckschein No. 1893, Kriminalroman (Ger. "Baggage-check No. 1893," Crime story; ser. *Cour.*). **Grönberg (Selma)**, Tempelbyggaren (Swed. "Builder of the temple"; ser. *CP*). **Jung-Lindemann (Else)**, Roswitha und die Gernot-Buben (Ger. "Roswitha and Gernot boys"; ser. *Cour.*). **Kroeker (P. P.)**, Das beschwerte Gewissen (Ger. "Troubled conscience"; ser. *MR*). **Krueger (H. A.)**, Gottfried Kämpfer (Ger. boys' story; ser. *Bote*). **Schmidt (B.)**, Sein erster Fall (Ger. "His first case," crime story; ser. *Cour.*). **Strömberg (Leonard)**, Hederns Vägar (Swed. "Ways of honour"; ser. *CP*). **Ziólkowska (Jadwiga)**, Sloneczny Blask (Pol. "Sun's brightness"; ser. *GK*).

B. Selected Short Stories

Short stories in the various languages, and by the following writers, have appeared: **German:** M. Courths (*Ndw.*), Peter Epp (*MR*), N. Fries (*MR*), P. J. Klassen (*Bote*, *MR*), G. Loewen (*Bote*). **Icelandic:** J. M. Bjarnason (*Sgn.*), Holmfridur Danielsson (*Hkr.*), Helgi Valtysson (*Hkr.*). **Norwegian:** Ben Horne (*Norr.*), A. C. Mykle (*Norr.*), Simon Oyen (*Norr.*), C. Stensrud (*Norr.*). **Polish:** J. Klevas (*GP*). **Swedish:** Bert Briel (*CT*), Anita Dorr (*CT*), Lennart Karlfeldt (*CT*), Arthur Möller (*CT*), Lisbet Norring (*CT*), Fritz Rydström (*CT*), Torsten Sandberg (*CT*), Tony Torvald (*CT*). **Ukrainian:** Yar. Borsuk (*KF*), Marko Cheremshyna (*NS*), P. Doroshenko (*KF*), Fedir Dudko (*UR*), Mariyka Hirska (*UW*), Stepan Konrad (*UR*), H. Kosynka (*NS*), M. Kotsyubynskiy (*KF*), S. Kovaliv (*UW*), Viktor Kupchenko (*UW*), Sakher Masokh (*KF*), M. Mykhanko (*KF*), A. Valhayev (*KF*), Vitaly Yurchenko (*UR*), V. Zarubiy (*UH*).

V. DRAMA

Isaak Peters, Um Glaube und Freiheit (Ger. "For faith and freedom," play in three acts; *Bote*).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Stephansson (S. G.), Brjef og ritgerdir, vol. II, ed. Rögnvaldur Pétursson (Icel. "Letters and essays"; Reykjavik, Rikiprentsmidjan Gutenberg). **Zipper (Jacob)**, Gewesen is a mensch (Yiddish "There was a man," five stories from life of Baal Schem Tow, founder of Chassidism; Montreal, 167pp.).

David H. Epp, Johann Cornies; Züge aus seinem Leben und Wirken (Ger. "J. C., passages from his life and works" *MR*). F. Kerosin, Erinnerungen und Erlebnisse (Ger. "Recollections and experiences" *Ndw.* Feb.-April). A. Orschekowski, Von 1914 bis 1920 in russischer Gefangenschaft (Ger. "From 1914 to 1920 in Russian captivity" *Ndw.* April-May). John Ostlund, Homestead-dagar i Alberta (Swed. "Homesteading days in Alberta" *CT* April 14).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous

Gudmundur Arnason, Stutt ferdasaga (Icel. "Short travel-narrative" *Hkr.*). Richard Beck, Thjodraekni og thjodraekt (Icel. "Patriotism and love of country" *Lbg.* April 25). Mykola Holuvets, Za ukrayinskiy Lviv (*Ukr.* "From Ukrainian Lemberg" *KF*). Gudbrand Jonsson, Midaldajól á Islandi (Icel. "Medieval Christmas in Iceland" *Lbg.* Feb. 15). Sverre Monsen, Canthookman (Norw. *Norr.* Dec. 26). George Salverson, Youth in a confused world (*Hkr.* Feb. 14). Anders Todal, numerous sketches of Norse settlements in Canada (Norw. *Norr.* March-May).

C. Critical Essays

Rabinovitch (Israel), Jewish music and other essays on musical topics (Yiddish; Montreal, 210pp., $2.00).

Richard Beck, numerous book-reviews in *Lbg.* and *Hkr.*

D. Writings on Religion

Amongst the numerous writers on religious subjects, the following may be mentioned: **German:** J. P. Braun (*MR*), W. S. Buhr (*Bote*), J. G. Dyck (*Bote*), J. H. Enns (*Bote*), P. Enns (*Bote*), H. M. Epp (*Bote*), J. C. Friesen (*Bote*), Otto Funcke (*Bote*), N. N. Hiebert (*MR*), P. P. Isaac (*MR*), H. B. Janz (*MR*), J. J. Janzen (*Bote*, *MR*), D. Klassen (*Bote*), J. J. Klassen (*Bote*), P. Kornelsen (*MR*), J. H. Kurz (*MR*), G. G. Neufeld (*Bote*), J. G. Neufeld (*Bote*), J. W. Neufeld (*MR*), Jakob Pankratz (*Bote*), J. M. Pauls (*Bote*), J. P. Penner (*Bote*), W. J. Peters

(*Bote*), J. G. Rempel (*Bote*), F. F. Sawatsky (*Bote*), V. J. Schroeder (*Bote*), W. J. Toews (*MR*), B. H. Unruh (*MR*), J. J. Wall (*Bote, MR*). **Icelandic:** S. C. Christopherson (*Sgn.*), V. J. Eylands (*Lbg.*), Runolfur Marteinsson (*Sgn.*), K. K. Olafsson (*Sgn.*), Sigurdur Ólafsson (*Sgn.*), P. M. Petursson (*Hkr.*), Harold Sigmar (*Sgn.*). **Swedish:** (all in *CP*): Carl Almlöf, Carl Boberg, David Hedegaard, Carl Holmer, Sved Lidman, Carl Lindoff, Elof Ljungquist, Gunnar Löfvenmark, D. Lunde, C. S. Lundquist, J. E. Nordendahl, Efr. Palmquist, Johannes Rinman, Sam Stadener, P. Waldenström. **Ukrainian:** Mykola Chubatiy (*UW*), T. Halutskiy (*UW*), Vasyl Kushnir (*BN, UW*).

F. Comments on Current Events and Problems

A. Dolynets, Do radykalismu nashoho natsionalistychnoho rukhu (Ukr. "On radicalism of our nationalist movement" *UR* May 17). Herman Lehmkuhl, Det tyske overfall paa Norge (Norw. "German attack on Norway" *Norr.* Nov. 14, 21, 28). Ol. Luhovy, Ukrayinska armiya i viynskova tradytsiya (Ukr. "Ukr. army and military tradition" *UH* May 22). Halvor Nordahl, Individet og nasjonen (Norw. "Individual and nation" *Norr.* Oct. 3). E. Onatskiy, Tragediya Zakh. Ukrayiny (Ukr. "Tragedy of Western Ukraine" *NS* Feb. 26). Yosip Pelenskiy, Nasha Tradytsiya (Ukr. "Our tradition" *UW*).

VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

Eckhardt (Ferenc), Short history of Hungarian people; introd. by Lord Newton (ser. *KMU*). **Ewach (Honoré),** Korotka istoriya Kanady (Ukr. "Short history of Canada"; ser. *UH*). **Fik (Ignacy),** Rodowód spoleczny Literatury Polskiej (Pol. "Social genealogy of Polish literature"; ser. *GP*). **Luhovy (Alexander),** History of Ukr. Orthodox Church (ser. *Vistnyk*). **Swoboda (Henryk),** 15 Lat Niepodleglosci (Pol. "15 years of freedom"; ser. *GP*).

A. Buhr, Who are Mennonites? (*MR*). M. Dyachenko, Revolyutsiyna Poeziya Ivana Franka (Ukr. "Revolutionary poetry of Ivan Franko" *NG* Jan.3). Skuli Johnson, Canadian scenes (three poems trans. from a narrative sequence by S. G. Stephansson; *Hkr.* Jan. 3); Thydingar ùr kvidlingum Horazar (Icel. "Translations from Odes of Horace" *Hkr.*). Stepan Konrad, Kharakter narodu v literaturi (Ukr. "Character of nation in literature" *UW* March 5). V. Marta, Zhinka v Zakhidno-Ukrayinskiy Literaturi (Ukr. "Woman in literature of Western Ukraine" *NS* April 11).

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